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Women's Conference
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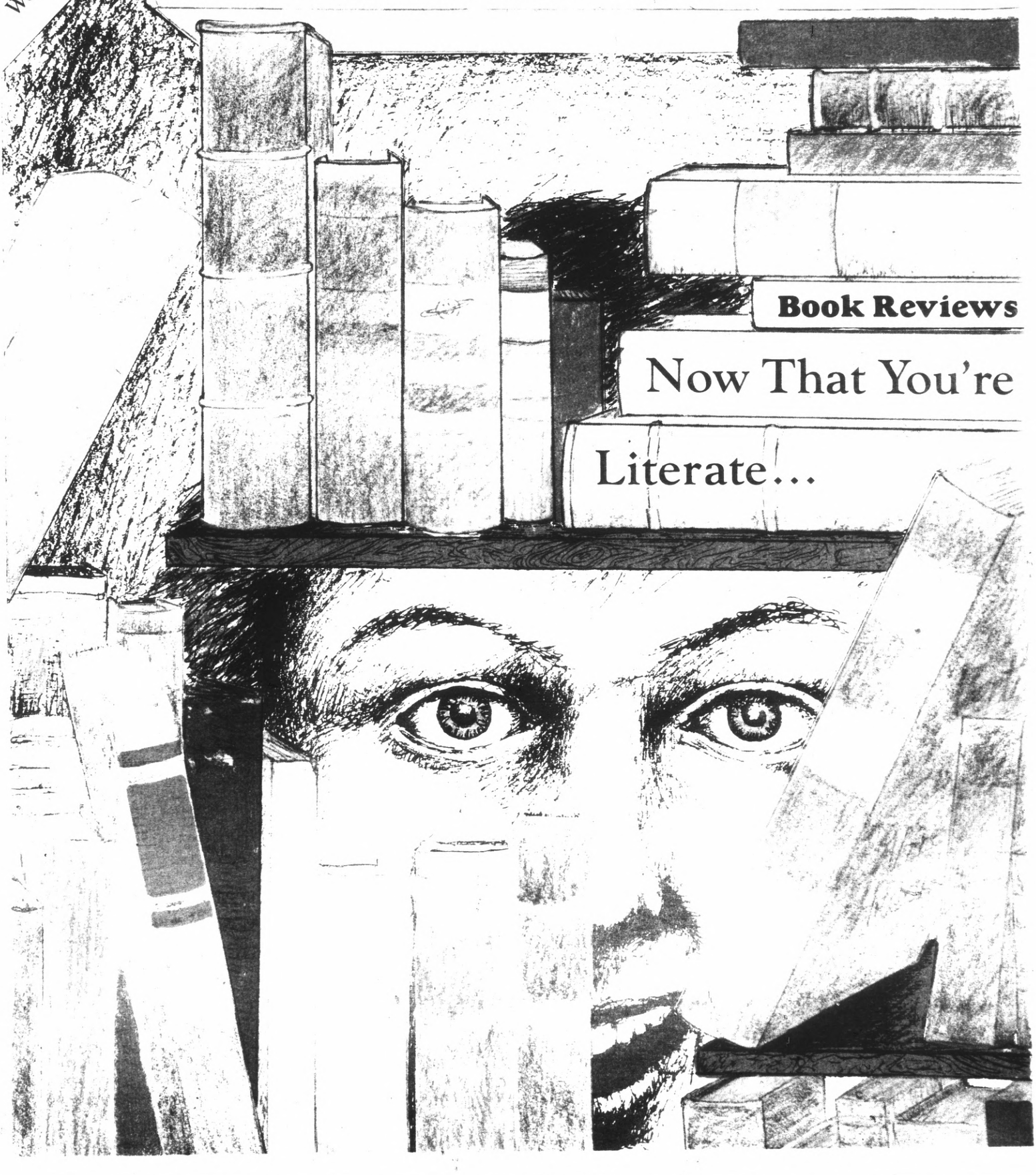
CITY on a HILL

University of California, Santa Cruz — 6 June 1985 — Volume 19, Issue 30



Book Reviews

Now That You're Literate...

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"Best Overall Design, General Excellence"—California Intercollegiate Press Association, 1985

"Best Overall Design"—Columbia Gold Circle Awards, 1984

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GCU

"The people must have something good to read on a Sunday."
—The Clash

"A city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid."
—Jesus Christ

NEWS *on the* MARCH

STRIKINGLY DEMOCRATIC: More than 100 soldiers stormed El Salvador's largest social security hospital Sunday in an attempt to put down a technicians strike that began in early May. The 3am raid by a combined treasury and national police force led to the arrest of two trade union leaders and two others who had no identification papers. Police also killed four people—undercover police officers who entered the emergency room to subdue strikers.

Police ordered doctors, nurses, technicians and patients to lie face down on the floor and then tied their hands with rope. The four plain-clothes police were shot by a SWAT team, alarmed by their weapons and unaware of their status. Though the strike has been in effect since May 5, it was only last week that a civilian judge ordered the strike unconstitutional and ordered the strikers to return to work within 72 hours.

The police successfully occupied the hospital during the raid but eventually left the building in the hands of the workers, who told reporters that they will continue to push their demands for better pay. Surprisingly, an army spokesperson awakened several journalists and escorted them to the raid. CBS TV showed armed soldiers running through hospital rooms and reporters interviewed strikers while they were lying face down. The month long strike has affected hospitals and clinics in several cities.

OUZO FOR THE MASSES: Greek voters re-elected Socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou at the polls last weekend, giving him a six percent margin over challenger Constantine Mitsotakis of the New Democracy party. The election followed the nation's most intense campaign since the removal of military rule in 1976. Papandreou was first elected in 1981 on a strongly anti-military, pro-welfare ticket. During his first term he initiated sweeping social welfare programs, and negotiated an agreement with the US for the removal of four major military installations by 1988. Papandreou has also strongly denounced the presence of nuclear weapons in Southern Europe as well as hinted at Greek withdrawal from NATO and the European Economic Community (EEC), but has taken little concrete action along these lines. Greece currently faces a $16 billion foreign debt and the highest inflation rate in the EEC, factors which may jeopardize the continued growth of welfare payments promised by Papandreou during the campaign.

STRIKE WHILE THE SUMMER IS HOT: It is summertime, but the living ain't easy for 14,000 hotel workers on strike in New York City and their patrons. The bellhops, maids, chefs, and other employees represented by the nine-union Hotel and Motel Trades Council have struck 46 hotels since Saturday, seeking higher wage schedules. In spite of the strike, the hotels have remained open and nearly full with the help of 4000 newly hired workers, but room, food, and baggage services have been sharply curtailed. "We were here on our honeymoon, and we were expecting to have all the amenities," said one guest to the press,"...but all we got was excuses."

In Chicago, meanwhile, hundreds of striking United Airlines pilots also took advantage of high summer demands for their services by rallying at O'Hare International Airport against the company's alleged union busting activities. The rally marked the 17th day of a nationwide strike by members of the Airline Pilots Association.

Originally protesting United's proposed two-tiered wage schedule, which said it would lower all pilots' salaries, the union is now refusing to return to work until the company revokes its move to give job-bidding priority to those pilots who have crossed picket lines. The wage controversy was resolved in an earlier agreement which the union views as a major concession. Average starting pay for United pilots is over $86,000 per year. With no new talks scheduled and the airline operating at 14 percent capacity as it enters its peak season, the heat is on for all parties in the dispute.

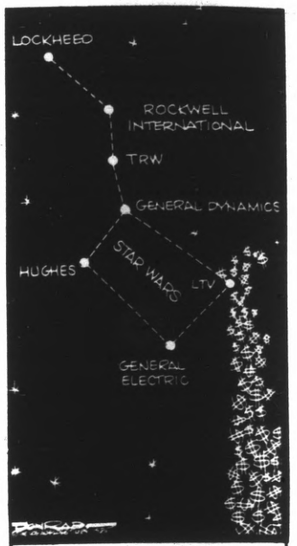
STRONG? I MEANT TO SAY WEAK: In a report that appears to contradict Reagan administration allegations of a threatening military buildup in Nicaragua, high ranking military and diplomatic officials say the US military could easily and quickly defeat Nicaragua. A lengthy New York *Times* article Tuesday examined the growth of US forces in Central America and the debate over whether a US war against Nicaragua would be another Vietnam or any easy win.

Military officials acknowledged what critics have long known; the series of war games in Honduras has given the US an upgraded and permanent military stronghold in the region, complete with all-weather, lighted, 8000 foot-long runways that can equip any airplane in the US air force. The region also boasts camouflaged anti-aircraft guns, and state of the art intelligence-gathering technology. Commenting on the games, the head of US operations in Honduras Colonel Charles Pearcy said that "I can say with some confidence that the exercises have provided us with significantly improved capability to operate in the region."

Officials told the *Times* that the development of the US Southern Command—the Panama-based post in charge of all US military operations in Central America—is largely completed and equipped to respond to any emergency. One intelligence official said that though a direct attack against Nicaragua would pose political problems, logistically it would be "like falling off a log."

In response to Nicaragua's military capabilities to repel a US attack, one intelligence official said that "If proper tactics and proper ordinances were applied to those [military] sites, they'd never know what hit them." Contrary to what the administration says publicly, the *Times* reported that Central America-based officials have reported to their superiors in Washington "that major Nicaraguan installations are lightly defended."

Congress is debating this week whether to renew aid to the contras.



THE BIG DIPPER

With administration oficials arguing that a failure to renew aid would force them into launching a direct US attack, it appears that Congress will approve the contra aid.

TOURIST TRAPS: There are currently over 40 wars being waged around the globe. Since the time for booking summer travel plans is drawing near, there are some areas you may want to avoid. Now that America is back in the saddle—boldly asserting its will—and sophisticated weapons are available from a wide range of suppliers, current wars will probably flourish and some new conflicts could alight.

Most wizened world travelers already forego El Salvador and Nicaragua, unless they're doing solidarity work. But it may also be wise to pass on the Guatemalan and Peruvian highlands this year as government and insurgent armies continue to shoot one another.

On the other side of the Atlantic, one thing Ethiopia, Angola, and the Spanish Sahara all have in common is that only war correspondents want to travel there. On the other hand, most news agencies have a difficult time filling their Beirut bureaus. And let us not forget Namibia or that nation at war with itself, South Africa.

If you're Jet-setting across the Eurasian continent steer clear of the wars in Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, and Cambodia. Farther back in the bush are the long simmering conflicts involving thousands of guerilla fighters, representing various religions, ideologies, and ethnicities in East Timor, Philippines, Burma, Sri Lanka, the Punjab region of India, and on the Thailand-Malaysia border. Papau New Guinea, and New Caledonia are also places to watch out for this summer.

WHAT'S *news*

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Constitution Controversy

Conventional Wisdom

by Alan Kahn

THE TABLES HAVE turned on UCSC's new student constitution. After it won overwhelming approval in April's campus election, this latest attempt at unifying UCSC students has encountered criticism and protest led by College Eight. College Eight boycotted the May 22 election for assembly representatives and called for a constitutional convention to correct what it sees as the constitution's infringement on college autonomy.

College Eight alleges that the constitution's provision that each college must pick its representatives to the Student Union Assembly by popular vote goes against College Eight tradition and popular will. College Eight student council chair Tom McManus told *City on a Hill*, "College Eight has never used elections to choose its representatives, and we're not about to start now."

According to McManus, College Eight traditionally allows any interested member to be a representative, sit on a committee, or join any college body. "I know that might not be the most effective or efficient way to do it," he admitted, "but there are more viable alternatives to elections." He blamed popular elections for the lack of women, minorities, and gays in elected offices. "Those people don't run for office," McManus said, "because they feel that they don't have a chance." He added that the college doesn't "object to elections to decide issues, because those aren't popularity contests."

In a poll conducted by the College Eight student council to determine College Eight student opinions, 65 percent of those who responded said that they did not support elections. Several students who initially showed interest in running for office dropped out of the race when it appeared that elections might go on without College Eight's sanction.

Consequently, College Eight had no candidates for its representative positions on the ballot in the May 22 Student Union elections. Porter also did not have any candidates, and Crown had only two out of its allotted three. While neither of these colleges officially boycotted the elections, McManus claimed that their lack of participation "proves that the constitution is insufficient." McManus said that although College Eight supports the student union, "We want to see a strong student union—and we don't believe this constitution provides any possibility of that."

McManus blames the constitution's problems on the way it was formulated, ratified, and implemented. "It was done in such a mad rush that no one had the time to discover the issues." He said that College Eight was excluded from that process by the shortage of time and by the limited number of people who wrote the constitution.

This year's representative to the Student Body President's Council (SBPC), Kevin Gillis, was the constitution's main author and has born the brunt of attacks on the document. "Since I was so involved in writing it," Gillis said, "I take these attacks very personally."

Gillis wrote the constitution during winter quarter. He predicted that this spring's student body elections would attract enough voters to pass a constitution because of the controversial measures—the SAFE proposal and the Student Life Facilities referendum—that were on the ballot. Campus regulations require that 37.5 percent of the student body vote in order to ratify student constitutions. "I saw an opportunity to get a student government out of it," Gillis said.

Gillis wrote the constitution because after one quarter as UCSC's SBPC representative, he was "extremely frustrated" as he had no student government to consult with when he made decisions for UCSC. Gillis explained that the SBPC representative is supposed to be a strictly "off-campus position" that works on UC system-wide issues. However, he had to involve himself inside UCSC because "Nobody else would do it, and things needed to be done on this campus." He said the lack of student government positions made it impossible to delegate such internal work to anyone else. "No other campus asks one person to do both jobs," he observed. "We do it by default." Gillis hopes that the constitution will spread some of the responsibilities to other students at UCSC.

Although Gillis said several individuals helped him formulate the final draft of the constitution, he admits that he wrote the first draft himself. According to Gillis, the individuals who helped him—Ricky Bluthenthal, Eric Satzman, Pete Blackshaw, Paul Romano, and Miles Bradley—offered advice, revisions and additions to his draft. (Bluthenthal is next year's SBPC representative, Satzman is the new assembly chair, Blackshaw and Romano are assembly representatives from Cowell and Kresge colleges respectively.)

After Gillis produced a final draft, he asked each college student council to ratify the proposal in order to put it on the ballot. According to campus regulations, a proposal can be placed on the ballot if it has the approval of at least six out of the eight student councils. Other methods include asking the chancellor, vice-chancellor, or the Council of Provosts to put any item up for a vote.

Gillis ran into difficulty obtaining the approval of a sixth college council. College Eight, Stevenson, and Crown had all refused to ratify for various reasons. Gillis told these councils he could place the constitution on the ballot through other means. "College Eight called that manipulative," Gillis said, "but I call it smart."

WHILE COLLEGE EIGHT refused to ratify the constitution because it opposed elections, Stevenson refused because several members of the council felt the assembly should be run by consensus process. Some members also believed that the SBPC, as an essentially external representative, should have no vote in the assembly. Gillis asserted that both College Eight's and Stevenson's requests were unreasonable. Gillis blamed Crown's rejection on his inability to attend Crown council meetings due to time conflicts.

'We want to see a strong student union—and we don't believe this constitution provides any possibility of that.'

—Tom McManus

Gillis feared that if College Eight were exempt from elections, the assembly would be less legitimate. "The assembly has no interest in telling College Eight how to run its politics," he said. "However, in its relation to the other colleges, I feel that everyone must come to the assembly by the same means." Gillis said that these concerns made him refuse College Eight's request. However, he made no progress with other methods of ratifying the constitution, and with April's election only two weeks away, he had to obtain ratification or wait another year.

Gillis and Ricky Bluthenthal (who was running for SBPC representative at the time) began to lobby heavily for College Eight's support. Two weeks later and less than 30 minutes away from the ratification deadline, council chair McManus approved the constitution. "It was an historic moment," Bluthenthal remarked. "There was an understanding that College Eight didn't like elections," he added, "but I felt there was a chance at reconciliation."

McManus contends that Gillis and Bluthenthal "guaranteed" that College Eight would not be forced into elections. "I gave approval of the Committee of Eight," McManus said, "on their [Gillis and Bluthenthal] assurance that College Eight's autonomy and needs would be met." Although McManus was the only member of the College Eight council available at the time, he gave his approval because "I felt uncomfortable as the one individual who could prevent the students of UCSC from voting on the constitution."

Gillis and Bluthenthal both deny that they promised McManus anything. Bluthenthal asserted "there were no loopholes to his agreement." He said that he thought the two sides would "come to some alternative together" in the two weeks before April's election. According to Gillis, the only way to amend the constitution to change the election process was to obtain the approval of five out of the eight student councils, and a majority vote of students in an election in which 20 percent of UCSC voted. "If they had done that," Gillis said, "I would have supported it, and it would have passed easily."

Yet no amendment emerged before April's election. College Eight blames Gillis and Bluthenthal for taking no action to create an amendment. "Either they were not of the intention or ability to help us," said McManus. Gillis blames College Eight for its lack of "initiative." "I'm very unsympathetic to anyone who is unwilling to work for what they believe in," Gillis said.

Soon after the constitution passed in April's election, Gillis and Bluthenthal decided to schedule elections for assembly positions for May. "We were told that we had no choice but to go along with elections," McManus said. At this point tensions escalated between the two sides, communication broke down, and College Eight decided to boycott the elections.

In a letter to College Provost Bruce Cooperstein, Gillis asked Cooperstein to "investigate" the decision to boycott. The letter reached Tom McManus before it got to Cooperstein, who was in Europe at the time. McManus was angered by Gillis' claim in the letter that he was the "sole true author" of the constitution. "A solely authored document is not sufficient," McManus insisted. "No one opinion will ever reflect the attitudes, opinions, and beliefs of 7000 people."

Gillis said that the letter was an attempt to enlist Cooperstein as an "intermediary" between Gillis and McManus. He stated that his "sole true author" claim is true only because out of all the people involved in the formulation of the document, he is the only "true author."

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continued from previous page

Wisdom

Provost Cooperstein, however, told *City on a Hill* that the letter was "silly." He said that the situation did not warrant his direct intervention because "It's a student matter for students to resolve."

Shortly after Gillis sent Cooperstein the letter, a College Eight delegation approached other college councils, asking for a general boycott of elections and for a constitutional convention. Kresge, Stevenson, Crown, Oakes, and Porter agreed, McManus said. "As it became clear that a majority of the campus supported us, we decided to call off the boycott and just ask for a constitutional convention." McManus said he called off the boycott because "We did not want to negate the student union." He added that "All College Eight is asking for is a chance for it and every member of this campus to have input into this constitution."

Soon both Gillis and Bluthenthal joined in the call for a constitutional convention. "We're not working with a perfect document," Gillis admitted. "It has to be open to change." Yet Gillis cautioned that such a convention can not change the constitution itself, but only formulate amendments that the students must approve to make it effective. "If you had everyone in a room together," Gillis said, "I don't think that anyone would oppose what they came up with."

There is some disagreement over who should participate in such a constitutional convention. McManus vows that he will "push for a mechanism that allows input from any interested student." Gillis, however, wants to limit such a convention to "interest groups" to prevent "obstructionists" from slowing or blocking the process.

Bluthenthal said that he hopes the convention will resolve the controversy once and for all. He plans to ask the participants in the convention to enter in on a "contract" stating that they will accept the results of the convention. "We have to emerge as a unified body," he remarked, "or this could go on forever." As of press time, no specific time or date had been set for the convention.

Bluthenthal hopes that the constitutional convention will be a process of building people's interest and involvement with student government. "People must come to feel that this is our constitution, and not the constitution that Kevin wrote," said Bluthenthal. "We alienated people because of our ideals and our lack of time. If we had done it differently," he concluded, "we wouldn't have a need for a constitutional convention right now." ✓

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Behind the Lines in El Salvador

Shelled and Shocked

by Chris Geiger

WHEN A US-BUILT warplane shot rockets at an El Salvadoran village in March, the pilots probably didn't realize they were also bombing Berkeley Mayor Eugene "Gus" Newport. But Newport—huddled with his Salvadoran hosts in a bomb shelter—was well aware of the nearby explosions, and his party returned from their two-week fact-finding mission with both photos of the US-built plane responsible and testimony on far more gruesome incidents. Newport and his companions told of their experiences in El Salvador's rebel-held zone last Thursday in Santa Cruz.

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

Berkeley Mayor Gus Newport: 'El Salvador is being invaded today.'

Once the prime cause of the US anti-interventionist movement, the Salvadoran revolution has recently taken a back seat to the war in Nicaragua in the mainstream media. The situation there has not improved, according to Dianne Wood of New El Salvador Today, a non-profit humanitarian-aid agency. "[Salvadoran President] Duarte is the only president in the world who's bombing his own people," she told an audience of about 80 at Santa Cruz High School. "Yet he's called a great humanitarian."

Although death squad activity may have diminished in the San Salador area, she said, the rural Salvadorans are now being subjected to US-supported "flying death squads."

The group's reasons for venturing into the war zone were two-fold: to "see firsthand" the situation in the region and to visit Berkeley's sister city there. Berkeley adopted San Antonio de los Ranchos as a sister city in July, 1983, but the village was destroyed by bombs a few months later. In its March 4-18 trip, Newport's party took testimony from "hundreds" of Salvadorans on the destruction wrought by Duarte's military, ranging from machete killings to slashing pregnant women's stomachs open and impaling the fetuses. While hearing testimonies, they had to take shelter from air attacks twice in seven days.

Newport's group contended that the US bears much of the responsibility for these atrocities, through its escalating support of the Duarte regime. According to a February, 1985 Congressional report by the Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus, US aid constitutes 55 percent of the Salvadoran budget, with 44 percent indirectly war-related and 30 percent directly war-related—including $1.2 million worth of 500 and 750-pound bombs. An almost universal message Newport received from Salvadorans to US citizens, he said, was to "please stop dropping the bombs."

Congress is presently considering a Reagan administration request of $483.4 million in aid for the Salvadoran government—a 75 percent increase over last year's figure. According to Newport, the package will "go through without debate" unless the secret war in El Salvador receives more publicity. "Some groups in the peace movement have pledged to demonstrate when the US invades the region," he said, "but El Salvador is being invaded today."

In rebel-held territory, independent "subregional" governments have been set up—in defiance of the Duarte govenment— to tend to people's needs. On his trip, Newport met with several leaders of these governments, and inspected their new schools, hospitals and other services. Despite the violence all around, he reported, the people in the rebel zones seemed better fed and educated than those elsewhere in the country.

When word of approaching government troops reached the village, all of Newport's group fled the area—except photographer Adam Kufeld. But Kufeld was soon forced to flee one rainy night with the villagers—who have grown adept at evading troops, he said. No fires could be lit, he said, nor could clothes ever be hung on lines, because "if there are people living there, that's a target." The army proceeded to flatten the village, and Kufeld showed slides of the ruined school and hospital, which Newport had inspected days earlier.

According to Newport, the Salvadoran war is one of the only wars in history that has received no press coverage of popularly-controlled zones. At a reception held before the Thursday evening event, former CBS correspondent Don Gomez—who lived in El Salvador for five years—affirmed Newport's claim. Fourteen journalists have been killed in the country in recent years, he said—one with a nail pounded in his forehead. "If they [the government] know you're going to a guerrilla area," he said, "they kill you."

Because of the paucity of media coverage, Newport said it is all the more important for local officials to see such situations firsthand. In general, he said, local governments need to take more active stands on national foreign policy issues, especially in light of Reagan's budget cuts. Money that could be directed to basic services in localities, he said, is being diverted instead to the military. "Berkeley has long been a city with its own foreign policy," he said, "although we don't get any foreign aid."

In response to criticisms that localities shouldn't spend time taking stands on foreign policy issues such as El Salvador, Newport responded: "If you don't think peace is a concern of local governments—just ask the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki."

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Local Control Depleted

The Trickle-Up Effect

by Erin Flynn

CAUGHT BETWEEN A federal administration that prefers bombs to childcare and a state legislature that gives more credence to business interests than to the average citizen, California cities and counties are losing ground—according to many local government officials, at least. Hard-pressed to determine—let alone implement—local programs and policies, many local governments are becoming increasingly frustrated with their lack of political control. "As state and federal governments lose touch with the people, local government becomes more important," said Santa Cruz City Councilmember John Laird. "But if erosion of local control continues, local governments will no longer be fit to serve."

Officials cite two reasons for the predicament faced by California's cities and counties: lack of funding and an increasingly centralized state. Since Ronald Reagan took office in 1980, California city and county budgets have been drastically reduced; concurrently, legislators in Sacramento have passed a number of bills which usurp local control over such issues as timber harvesting, offshore drilling and coastal land use. Together, these developments have contributed to what some officials label a "crisis" of local authority.

Ironically, it was Reagan who stormed into the White House five years ago pledging to restore a "proper constitutional balance" between the three levels of government. Touting a commitment to "new federalism," Reagan did transform categorical federal grants—which had traditionally been allocated to states and cities for specific purposes such as school, health, energy or social service programs—into less specific block grants, giving states and localities broad authority to decide how the money should be spent.

With this executive order, local officials anticipated greater autonomy. However, because local governments have received substantially less federal funding since Reagan took office, many local officials question the administration's commitment to restoring a healthy balance between federal, state and local levels. If the president's pledges aren't backed up with funding, they argue, more control only means the cities and counties are forced to pick up the tab for services previously paid for by the federal government. While wealthy communities may enjoy this newfound authority, poorer locales will suffer.

Revan Tranter, former president of the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG), said Reagan's "new federalism" actually robbed local governments of power by giving funds previously designated for local governments to the state instead. Much of the grant money—and therefore power—now stays in the state capitol and doesn't filter down to the local level, he noted. "In effect we're getting less money and less authority . . . there's not much difference between Sacramento and Washington," Tranter said.

But local control advocates are quick to mention that Reagan and Deukmejian aren't the only Republicans to blame for local governments' loss of funds and power. California Assemblymember Sam Farr said Howard Jarvis, author of the infamous Proposition 13, may have wreaked the most disastrous and long-lasting effects on local governments. Farr, a former Monterey County Supervisor, said that when Californians passed Prop. 13 in 1978, local governments' ability to raise revenues and make budgetary decisions was "essentially cut in half." Prop. 13 drastically reduced property taxes, the prime funding source for county operations.

When the Jarvis initiative passed in 1978, then-Governor Jerry Brown was sitting on a hefty state surplus and Sacramento legislators agreed to bail out counties by transferring state money to local governments. But by 1983, the state had developed a substantial deficit. Consequently, Deukmejian completely cut a $600 million funding bill from the state budget, and local governments started to feel the crunch. And this year, Reagan's propsed budget cuts would further reduce federal expenditures to California cities and counties by $1 billion.

Traditionally, lobbying groups such as the League of California Cities (LCC), work to pass legislation that would enable cities and counties to develop their own sources of revenue. Although local politicians work with LCC on a number of policy issues affecting California cities, LCC Communications Director Vicki Clark said the main goal of the league last year was to determine independent sources of local revenue. "There is clearly something wrong," Clark quipped, "when local residents have to call the governor to get a pothole fixed."

Legislation on timber harvesting and offshore drilling exemplify the loss of local government control.

WHILE FINANCIAL BURdens undoubtedly plague cities and counties throughout the state, executive director of the Local Government Commission (LGC) Judy Corbit said lack of funds is only one aspect of the ailment afflicting California communities. Equally important, she said, is the "bullish" attitude of the state. "The trend in the state legislature," Corbit said, "is to keep preempting local governments' ability to take control at the local level." Citing rent control and offshore drilling—two issues local governments are currently battling out with the state—Corbit said local officials take a back seat to industry in determining state policy. Real estate developers and engineers, who stand to make or lose a great deal of money due to state legislation, have the resources to lobby hard for what they want—while the voices of local officials are barely heard. For example, the state's 1983 decision to usurp local authority over timber harvesting permits was largely due to heavy lobbying by the lumber industry, Corbit said.

According to LGC Chairperson and Santa Cruz County Supervisor Gary Patton, the dynamics between local, state and federal government have changed dramatically over the past ten years. In the past, Patton said, special interest groups dominated politics at the local level. Since the early 1970s, however, he said the trend has been for special interest groups to dominate the political process at the state and federal levels instead.

Developed under the Brown administration, the LGC is an organization composed of "innovative elected officials" from throughout California who are committed to developing local solutions to state and national problems. According to Patton, LGC members are working to affect state policy by bringing citizen-based opposition to Sacramento. "The idea I'm trying to develop," Patton said, "is that political power is not responding to the power of the people."

Despite seemingly large barriers, Santa Cruz, Berkeley, Davis and other progressive California cities are taking control of their political fate by implementing innovative programs and ordinances. But—conversely—Patton said innovation must also take place at the state level. Because a single decision in Sacramento can make or break a city's progress in a particular area, LGC members emphasize breaking down barriers between local and state legislators.

Assemblymember Farr said the activities of groups such as LCG can make a difference in the power relationship between local governments and the state. Describing the state as a "complex engine of government," he said members of LGC are precisely the kind of highly skilled "political mechanics" required to integrate local officials into the state policy making process.

Farr said tensions run high between state and local officials. Legislators become frustrated when local governments refuse to carry out state policies, while local officials argue that community interests are not given enough weight in the political process. "This kind of resentment is counterproductive." Farr said. "We [state, cities, counties] need to be more creative . . . we must realign our relationship."

Through extensive political maneuvering, local officials may garner control in particular areas, but without direct federal aid or any method of raising independent revenues, California local governments will become increasingly dependent on—not independent of—the state. Given this predicament; the inconsistencies of the Reagan administration's "new federalism" rhetoric become increasingly apparent, especially for poorer localities that need services the most but can afford them the least. Government will only be decentralized to the extent that funding is, which begs the eternal question—when will the president learn to put our money where his mouth is?

CITY*clips*

Hot Rods And High Rates

Close on the heels of Pacific Gas and Electric's (PG&E) reluctant disclosure of plans to quadruple its storage capacity for spent radioactive fuel rods at Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) will hear Santa Cruz residents' opinion about the plant.

Opponents to the plant point out that construction costs already top $5.6 billion, and PG&E spokesperson Richard P. Davin said the storage expansion will cost about $15.5 million. The extra space will accommodate the next 19 years of waste, or 1220 rods, according to one opposing group, Mothers for Peace.

PUC officials granted the hearing for Friday, June 7 in the City Council Chambers on Center Street from one to 5pm and again from 7-10pm. Officials are asking for public testimony only on the economic aspect of the proposed rate hike. "We want [the PUC] to withhold any of the taxpayers' money that would pay for Diablo's mistakes," local activist Eleanor Galiarty said. "People should turn out in force. There should be a mass riot. It's important for the officials to see the opposition."

The Muck Starts Here

This fall's city council election promises to have all the sophistication and intrigue of its predecessors. Three seats will be up for grabs—those of councilmembers John Laird, Spiro Mellis, and Mardi Wormhoudt. Laird and Wormhoudt are running for re-election, while Mellis has declined to run for a second term. At stake for the council progressives is the four to three majority they presently hold. November's ballot includes no ballot initiatives—which traditionally draw more voters to the polls and benefit the progressives.

Although it's still early, most of the candidates have already stepped into the spotlight: progressives Laird and Wormhoudt will be joined by Don Lane, president of the Peoples' Democratic Club and co-owner of the Saturn Cafe. In addition, the Rainbow Coalition plans to run at least one (as yet unidentified) candidate, according to coalition member Luther Wallace, because the council "needs a person of color to reflect another segment of the community." The lone conservative-moderate candidate so far is Joseph Ghio, who served on the council from 1976 to 1983.

Perhaps more interesting than the issues next November will be the organizations—and the tactics—behind the candidates' campaigns. The Santa Cruz Action Network (SCAN), a local multi-issue organization, is already planning for the election, according to director Elisabeth Vogel.

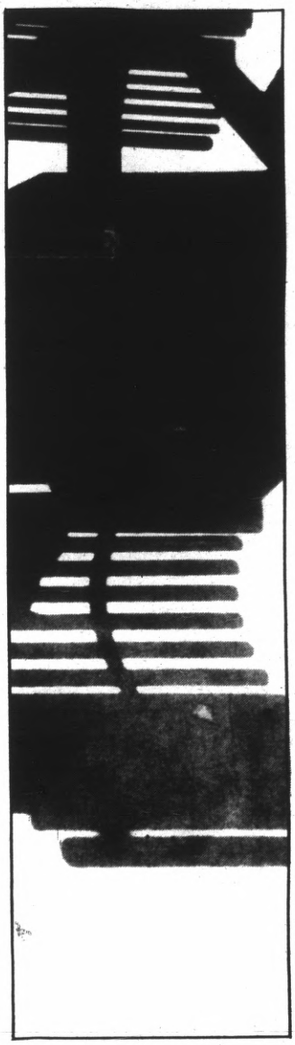

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

SCAN led a massive voter registration and get-out-the-vote campaign for the progressives in the 1983 election. However, SCAN's conservative counterpart of '83, the All Santa Cruz Coalition (ASCC), has yet to re-emerge. Another group to watch is PEOPLE, an "educational, civic improvement" organization formed last November. Although its directors claim it is "non-political" and will have no "direct" involvement in the election, many local progressives claim otherwise. Because groups like PEOPLE need not file financial disclosure statements, contributors can indirectly and anonymously funnel large sums into campaigns.

Councilmember Laird says he expects yet another group to enter the local scene—the Southern Californian-based Free Market Political Action Committee (FREEPAC). Laird said FREEPAC played an instrumental part this year in electing a conservative slate in the formerly progressive Chico city council, through massive out-of-county contributions. According to Laird, the director of that campaign said FREEPAC has already picked its next target city. Laird believes that city is Santa Cruz.

Contra Americano

"Peace Maneuvers"—a series of events organized by the Emergency Response Network to mobilize Santa Cruzans against US intervention in central America—literally started off with a bang last weekend. "Ronald Reagan" rewarded gun-blasting "contras" for their efforts in front of the post office as part of unannounced street theater which took place around the city. Later, about 80 people rallied on the Santa Cruz wharf and unfurled a huge banner which declared Santa Cruz a "free port" for embargoed Nicaraguan goods.

The Coalition for Nicaragua and other affinity groups began gathering signatures to petition the Santa Cruz City Council to declare the town a free port. "Efforts like these are needed to build a movent against the embargo," City Councilmember Mike Rotkin said. He pointed out that cities must take a stance on the issue because military spending diverts funds from social programs—including local ones. Besides, Santa Cruz Mayor Mardi Wormhoudt argued, such events "capture the imagination of the community."

According to local merchant ship captain Bill Morgan, Santa Cruz doesn't have a port large enough to handle any ships bigger than small fishing boats. And even if Santa Cruz does declare itself a free port, the declaration has no legal standing since trade is regulated by the US Coast Guard. The Coast Guard can seize any ship violating federal trade laws, and those on board can be thrown in prison.

But rally speaker Daryl Darling said the wharf itself may not be under federal jurisdiction, meaning small boats could meet ships at the 12-mile limit and trade items. Darling has had a contract with the Sandinista government to trade US farm equipment for 4.2 million pounds of coffee, with 40 percent of the payment going to the Nicaraguan growers. To get around the trade embargo, the beans may be roasted in Mexico.

The anti-intervention groups also kicked off a "material aid" campaign last week, hoping to raise a total of $10,000 in contributions to buy food and medical supplies for Nicaragua.

If Congress votes to provide "humanitarian aid" for the contras, the National Emergency Response Network will call for a national day of resistance on June 12. Of the 61,000 people who signed "Pledges of Resistance," half are expected to engage in civil disobedience, while others will engage in rallies and other support activities. To organize for the potential event, affinity groups have scheduled a series of meetings at the Louden Nelson Center.

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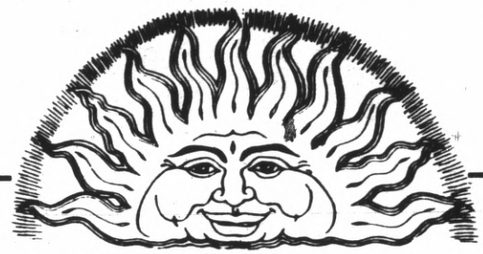

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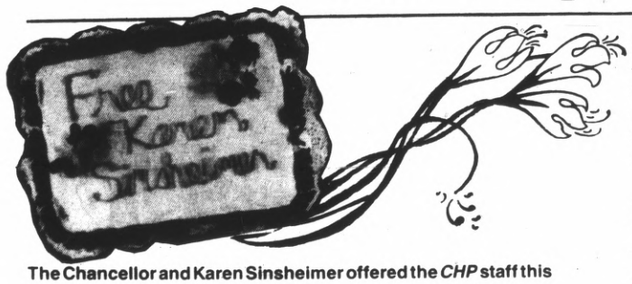
CAMPUS *clips*



The Chancellor and Karen Sinsheimer offered the *CHP* staff this year-end gift. We're not sure which one of them baked it.

Resignation Rumor

A rumor has been circulating this past week that Oakes Provost Sucheng Chan plans to resign. While some Oakes faculty members may hope that the rumor is true, Chan told *City on a Hill*, "I have no intention of resigning." According to Chan, a group of Oakes faculty members whose names were not disclosed held a "secret" meeting last week and sent a delegation to her asking her to resign. The committee and their delegation, said Chan, declined to enumerate their grievances against her.

According to one source, the proceedings of the "secret" meetings were leaked last week by a staff member at an Oakes talent show and the rumors of Chan's impending resignation simply snowballed. According to Chan, the faculty members made no formal attempt to consult students and other staff members about their actions. The issue is currently pending before Chancellor Sinsheimer, who was unavailable for comment.

Chan, who assumed her position as Oakes Provost just last fall, noted that a standard review procedure usually occurs every second or fifth year during a provost's tenure, adding, "I'm just on the verge of building things and making changes, I have no intention of leaving."

A Tongue-Tied UC Budget

If the California State Assembly Democrates get their way, the UC budget may be $13.8 million higher than requested by Governor Deukmejian. The increased budget proposal includes funding for a study of UC teaching hospitals, a wage hike for non-academic employees, $6.3 million for AIDS research, and a new student-run affirmative action program that the UC student lobby brought before state legislators. The Student Body President's Council (SBPC), formulated the program to support and strengthen existing affirmative action programs at UC. It establishes a network of paid student interns at each campus under the supervision of one full-time coordinator.

Despite opposition from some Republican Assemblymembers, legislators also include language in the budget which prohibits from investing UC pension and construction funds in companies doing business in South Africa. The budget and its controversial amendments still face approval by the state senate before they reach Governor Deukmejian's desk.

Should I Stay or Should I Go?

Porter College Provost and Director of the Arts Fredric Lieberman will step down from his position as of July 1, 1985. Lieberman apparently resigned in response to a negative evaluation by a provost review committee and Chancellor Sinsheimer. Academic Vice Chancellor Kivie Moldave has appointed a nine-member student/staff committee to find a replacement. In addition to recommending candidates for provost, the committee will also advise Moldave whether the positions of acting director/provost should remain combined or whether two separate positions would be created.

Lieberman, who assumed the post of director/provost in 1983, will remain in this position until July 1. It is presently unknown whether he plans to remain as a faculty member in the Music board.

Only the Privileged Need Apply

As universities in California continue to stiffen admissions requirements they may find fewer prospectus students knocking on their doors. California Postsecondary Education Commission's (CPEC) report, released May 28, stated that the number of students eligible for university acceptance has declined over the past seven years. CPEC feels that this trend might affect minority enrollment at California universities and lead to a decline in ethnic representation.

The report emphasized a need for increased standards and preparation for the underpriveleged at the high school level. Beatriz Lopez-Flores, an Educational Opportunity Program (EOP) recruiter at UCSC, commented, "The university's faculty and administration have to become sensitive to the imbalance in preparation of students coming from inner city schools and poor neighborhoods as compared to students schooled in more affluent communities." Michele Handy, EOP's early outreach officer, noted, "In order to undo this trend, the university system will have to recognize the different needs of its students, call for their input, and create a substantial, systematic effort."

Starting in 1986 new UC admissions requirements will increase the number of courses applicants are required to have taken in mathematics and "advanced topics" (such as computer science, foreign language, and laboratory sciences). In retrospect, Lopez-Flores said, "Faculty at both the secondary and university levels need to slow down and concentrate on teaching the material in a thorough manner. If such standards aren't met, we will not be able to reverse this alarming problem."

Anti-Oppression Session

Activity at "Mandela" Library has died down lately, but the issue of divestment has not—members of the Student Divestment Anti-Apartheid coalition continue to organize for the June 20 Regents meeting where the Regents will vote on whether to divest UC's portfolio from companies doing business in South Africa. In a June 16-19 conference at UCSC the coalition plans to bring protesters together from several UC campuses and community groups for a series of workshops, panel discussions, and talks by keynote speakers.

Conference organizer Miranda Hays commented, "We're trying to bring groups from all over who have never worked together before." Hays added that students and non-student groups will be involved because "we're trying to make this more than a student movment."

The conference—tentatively named People's Action Conference Against Oppression—will focus on issues of US foreign and domestic policy, political imprisonment, and racism in academia.

Housing will be available for conference participants, though organizers are still working out the specifics with Chancellor Sinsheimer. Speakers scheduled so far include Mario Savio, a major figure in the Free Speech Movement 20 years ago; a representative from the African National Congress, United Nations representative; speaker from Amnesty International; members of two Native American support groups from Santa Cruz and San Francisco; and The American Friends Service Committee, a Quaker group.

Several faculty members, including Psychology Professor Aida Hurtado will speak on institutionalized racism. According to Hays, the conference may become an annual event. "Drawing the links between different kinds of oppression on both global and local levels has to be a prime concern for students," she said, "There's a lot of work to do."

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Campus Update

News in a Nutshell

UC Divestment

DURING THE EIGHTH week of systemwide protest against UC's $2.4 billion invested in companies doing business with South Africa, the Office of the Treasurer of the Regents released a controversial report outlining various investment policy options for the university.

The report, which paints a rather gloomy picture for total divestment of UC's $5.5 billion pension fund, has been denounced by critics as heavily one-sided and misrepresentative of the divestment issue.

UC Treasurer Herbert M. Gordon and General Counsel Donald L. Reidhaar prepared the lengthy analysis that was released to the public June 1. It stated that divestment of South Africa-related securities would cost as much as $100 million and that this amount would violate the Regents lawful duty to give first consideration to "investment concerns" before examing corporate social performance.

As reported by the San Francisco *Examiner*, Reidhaar concluded that California courts would find that "broadscale divestment of the university's portfolio would not be consistent with the duty of Regents as trustees of retirement and endowment funds to give primary consideration to investment concerns."

John Harrington—president of Working Assets, a firm which manages socially responsible investments—charged that Reidhaar's statements were "totally and irreconciliably false." Harrington, who has prepared a socially responsible investment plan that he believes would actually increase revenue for UC holdings, told *City on a Hill* that the report was "unobjective, a political legitimization of actions to be taken in the future."

According to Harrington, the figures contained within the report were "inflated." He cited 12 independent studies done on South Africa-free portfolios which showed a greater return on their investments. A program of gradual divestment over a period of three to five years, said Harrington, could bring "enormously higher rates of return that would balance out losses as high as 30 percent per year."

Harrington asserted that investments in companies doing business with South Africa could be construed as unsound because of the instability of that country's regime. "You can't separate the political situation from the economic one. It's very dangerous to invest in such companies," said Harrington, who claimed that the Regents could be sued by UC employees if they failed to divest.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* polled 14 of the 28 regents and found that the treasurer's report had little influence on the Regents' feelings about divestment. The survey showed that those Regents who favored full divestment over the next five years still hold to their position. Two Regents, Lieutenant governor Leo McCarthy and labor leader John Henning, harshly criticized the report.

McCarthy, who advocates total divestment of all university stocks that are connected to South Africa, described the report's $100 million figure as "a headline without substance." He believes the university should gradually sell off its investments tied to South Africa over a five-year period and does not think any of the Regents favor jeopardizing the value of the university's assets by unloading all of its securities at once.

Henning agreed with McCarthy, saying that the five-year time lapse would be sufficient to minimize any potential financial losses. He also discredited any notion that US companies in South Africa can act as meaningful forces of social change by improving conditions for Black workers. "It's fraudulent for the university to pretend any of them can compel the South African government to give them the fundamental right to vote," he said.

Sociology graduate student Kate Fisher emphasized the moral imperative of divestment which seemed to be lacking in the treasurer's report. "A moral responsibility must outweigh a financial one," she said. "The Regents are more than trustees of a financial institution. They have a moral obligation and a public trust."

The Regents will have an opportunity to discuss the report with its authors at a meeting June XX at UCLA. They will make a final decision on their offical South African investment policy when they meet on June 21 in San Francisco.

—David Miller

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

20-Year Plan

AFTER MUCH DEBATE and discussion, the final draft of UCSC's 20-year plan is nearing completion and is expected to be released some time this week. The document, which states the working goals and principles of this University, was written in response to a directive issued last spring by UC President David Gardner challenging UCSC to clearly articulate its educational vision. The 20-year plan will influence funding priorities, faculty appointments, academic programs, and enrollment in the years to come.

The rough draft of the plan was released earlier this quarter and reviewed by the campus community and by various Academic Senate committees which issued both verbal and written statements to the Twenty-Year Planning Committee. The plan called for increases in enrollment, producing 8800 to 11,000 students by 1995 and 11,000 to 15,000 students by the year 2005; increases in the ratio of graduate students (from seven percent to at least 15 percent); and the development of new and existing graduate and professional programs. While some responded favorably to these terms, the 20-year plan has also met with some sharp criticism.

At the April 17 Academic Senate meeting, several faculty argued that the rough draft of the plan did not offer a realistic statement of the campus' goals for the future and that it was a "wish list" which would not be taken seriously by the Regents because it tried to please too many different interests. Others claimed that the plan was "unspecific," especially in regard to its espoused commitment to recruitment and retention of minority faculty and students. Some faculty also expressed concern about the possible effects of growth in professional and graduate programs on the quality of undergraduate education on this campus.

Dean of Humanities Michael Cowan, a member of the Twenty-Year Planning Committee, asserted that the comments and criticisms of UCSC faculty, students, and staff would be incorporated into the final version of the 20-year plan. "We have refined all of [the plan's] various parts, and its structure has been reordered," he said.

Cowan explained that more specifics will be spelled out in several areas of the plan, such as the sections on affirmative action and on research. He also said that the section on undergraduate education would be placed at the front of the document. "We think this points out what our major strength is as a university and where it's going," he remarked.

According to Cowan, the Twenty-Year Planning Committee will finish its revisions during the week of June 2 and submit it to the senate committees for formal approval. Eventually, it will be sent to the chancellor who will probably pass it on to the Regents. Once the Academic Senate approves the document, several individual documents will be compiled which will outline specific plans for internal resource allocation and the physical development of the campus.

Cowan believes that the final revision will satisfy critics of the 20-year plan and feels optimistic that it will be approved without much resistance. "It's anticipated that no major changes will be made."

—*David Miller*

Ethnic Studies

IN AN ATTEMPT TO PROmote a better understanding of ethnic issues and history, the campus community is preparing to implement the ethnic studies breadth requirement into next year's curriculum. After 13 years of deliberation, the passage of the ethnic studies requirement is considered to be "long overdue" by various Third World student organizations on campus.

Unity Through Action, the coalition of Third World student groups, played a significant role this past year in getting the requirement passed, according to UTA member Yvette Galindo. "The breadth requirement was our focal point throughout the year," said Galindo. "Aside from the headway made for the passage of the requirement, UTA and other minority student groups became more legitimized." TWANAS member Jono Shaffer pointed out, "Minority students can finally feel unified around the common push for the ethnic studies requirement." He added that minority students are strengthened by working on "an issue which has a direct impact on the campus community."

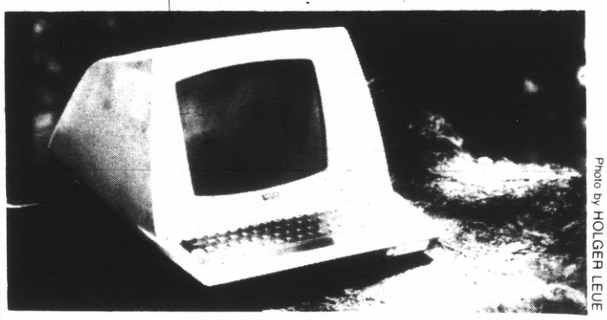

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

R&D Center

AS THE CAMPUS COMmunity has focused on UCSC's 20-year plan, the controversial proposed Research and Development Center has remained out of the limelight this year. The project, however, is far from abandoned. Plans for the 76-acre complex—which would lease University land to electronics, computer, and other high technology firms in the hopes of increasing academic research and raising revenue for the campus—are temporarily on the back burner while work continues on an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). In all likelihood, the controversy that has consistently shrouded the R&D Center will heat up once again when the EIR is released September 1.

Since Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer proposed the R&D Center two years ago, UCSC faculty, students, and staff, as well as members of the Santa Cruz community, have expressed concern about its possible effects on the quality of life both in and around the University. While it is possible that such a project could bring financial benefits—as a report issued last September by a committee appointed by Sinsheimer seems to suggest—the R&D Center could also prove detrimental to both academic and environmental conditions in the area.

Although the administration claims that the purpose of the R&D Center is primarily academic and only secondarily a revenue generator, many UCSC and Santa Cruz community members criticize the project as being geared more towards earning money than developing educational resources. Some faculty have also charged that the research done through the project would reflect more the needs of industry than the needs of the University.

On February 20, the Academic Senate Committee on Extramural Support issued a set of guidelines for assessing funding proposals for such facilities as the R&D Center, stating that "extramural funding projects involving campus land should not be allowed to interdict the orderly and wise development of academic facilities, projects, and support buildings on campus." These guidelines also effectively bar any form of assembly-line manufacturing on campus. Presumably, such measures will help protect the quality of the UCSC academic environment. But Extramural Support Committee member Robert Weiner noted that an administrative oversight committee will have to be appointed to actually interpret the guidelines.

If the R&D Center is built, it will have a major effect on population growth, water supplies, waste disposal, traffic and other factors. One study, released in December 1982, indicated that an R&D Center would markedly increase traffic both on and off campus, causing "significant to excessive delays," and "jammed conditions." When completed, the center could create up to 2000 new jobs, making it one of the largest employers in the county.

In November of 1984, Measure A—which called for the R&D project to be put through the local city planning process because of its potential impact on the city—passed by 72 percent in the Santa Cruz city elections. Chancellor Sinsheimer, however, rejected the measure, and stated that he will go ahead with plans for the R&D Center in spite of the fact that he lacks support within the community. "I wish I had the support of the city," he told *City on a Hill* last fall, "but the University is ultimately responsible to the Regents." Meanwhile, Sinsheimer must wait for the release of the EIR next fall.

According to Graham Bice, a member of the environmental assessment group that is putting together the study, the EIR will address 15 categories of issues "raised by the public." These include the impact of the project on sewers, traffic, and population growth. After the EIR is released, there will be a public review period in which written and verbal testimony on the report will be received and incorporated into a final draft.

Chancellor Sinsheimer will have the final say before the entire R&D package is sent to the Regents, although he has indicated that he will seek approval from the Academic Senate before moving ahead with the proposal.

—David Miller

Photo by EFREN B. ADALEM

Currently, the requirement is still in the developmental stages. The Academic Senate appointed a faculty committee to analyze topics for course selection and a list of classes should be available next fall for students to choose from. "Students must continue to apply intense pressure on the decision-making body, as it is vitally important to maintain the integrity of the requirement program," said Shaffer.

Some faculty members contend that the experiences of domestic minorities should be emphasized in the courses selected, while others feel that the requirement should focus on the history of Third World nations. In either case, people of color agree that the issues must not become too broad in scope, as that might invalidate or trivialize the minority experience, according to Shaffer.

"Administrative bureaucracy" was the main obstacle to the breadth requirement, said Shaffer, "but students must continue to force the issue in order to maintain a continuity of struggle." UTA feels that strengthening and organizing the Third World student groups is essential to implementing the requirement.

"The ethnic studies breadth requirement stands as the foundation for just representation of minorities at UCSC," said Galindo. The requirement is the first of its kind at UCSC, and is similar to the existing program at UC Riverside. Campus community members hope the requirement will set a precedent for an ethnic studies requirement throughout the UC system. "This symbolically marks a potential change in attitude for the institution which points toward future struggles," Shaffer commented. "We hope this will start a progressive trend allowing students to freely address basic social issues."

—Neil Cannon

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Press, Politics and Profit

Is the Media Right?

by Gale Dick

ANALYSIS

"THE REAL THREAT to our . . . constitutional system is on our TV screens every evening and in the front pages of our newspapers every morning." Senator Jesse Helms, apparently with grave sincerity, issued this warning to a Conservative Political Action Conference earlier this year. The source of this menace, he contended, "is men and women who, if they don't hate American virtues, certainly have a smug contempt for American ideals and principles."

Helms was speaking, of course, about the US news establishment, the perennial scapegoat of political and business leaders soured by probing journalism. But these folks needn't worry too much any more: like the rest of the nation, the press is undergoing shifts in its political orientation. What Helms sees as a rabidly unpatriotic, leftist press is actually, according to many media analysts, the nation's seeing eye dog, toothless and nearsighted, loping happily off to the right after its new corporate and White House masters.

"If you can find a liberal press in this country, you deserve a Nobel prize," says Osborn Elliot, dean of Columbia University's journalism department and publisher of the *Columbia Journalism Review*. In a recent interview with *City on a Hill* Elliot lamented the waning of "responsible, critical, and compassionate journalism" and the adoption of a "care-free, country club mentality" since the election of Ronald Reagan. According to Senior Editor of the *New Republic* Fred Barnes, the press' new tack is largely a reflection of the mood of the nation. He told *CHP* that Reagan's immense popularity was "bound to infect the press eventually." This "Zeitgeist," he said, shaped the "dramatic political shifts" underway in the news media.

The most oft-cited example of the media drift—what Barnes called "the press's new honeymoon with Reagan"—is the increasingly sympathetic coverage of Reagan's Central American policies. Ben Bagdikian, professor of journalism at UC Berkeley, told *CHP* that there has been an "enormous acceptance of Reagan, as evidenced by the great reluctance towards critical, independent digging on the part of reporters covering Central America."

As a result, the White House has been able to shape the point of view reaching the public. Unqualified reference to the Sandininstas in Nicaragua and the Salvadoran rebels as "communist" or "Marxist-Leninist" are now commonplace. Todd Gitlin, a writer for *The Nation* magazine and professor of sociology at UC Berkeley said in a *City on a Hill* interview that parroting the administration rhetoric also filled media coverage of various recent Central American elections. When Reagan applauded El Salvador's elections as "free" and denounced Nicaragua's as "fraudulent," Gitlin said "reporters filed their stories like lemmings, ignoring the fact that [in El Salvador] it was illegal not to vote."

While far from universal, the rightward march has included what were once regarded as the standard bearers of the "liberal" press. Both Gitlin and Barnes refer to the New York *Times*' emerging "neo-conservatism" under executive editor Abraham Rosenthal. "The paper's foreign news," said Barnes in a recent *New Republic*, "often takes an anti-communist tack." In 1982, the *Times* withdrew Central American correspondent Raymond Bonner from the region. He had been strongly critical of the Reagan adminstration's policies, and the move was welcomed by both the administration and right-wing media critics.

Another example—much closer to home—is the *Times*' coverage of the student anti-apartheid movement at the University of California. Gitlin told *CHP* that Rosenthal "hates movements," and was only persuaded to cover the divestment sit-ins a month after they began. When the story did appear, it focused on the "yuppification" of Berkeley's radical tradition, rather than what Gitlin sees as the movement's "broad coalition basis."

Ironically, Barnes' *New Republic* has also joined the fray. The magazine's cover for their "media realignment" issue depicted ABC, the *Times*, and other media giants as automobiles recklessly turning right, while the *New Republic* zooms straight ahead. But even Barnes admits the graphic is misleading. The once progressive weekly has gone the way of the peers it so readily ridicules. "I'm pretty conservative myself," Barnes said after applauding the ebb of the "knee-jerk liberal," "gloom and doom," "snobish press establishment."

But the so-called Reagan "revolution" is not the only force behind the scenes of US news sources. The rise of the media as a lucrative corporate business and shifting patterns of press ownership have also played their part in the industry's ideological remodeling. Small, family-owned newspapers are very rare these days. Most have long since opened to the public as corporations and have been purchased by one of the many huge press conglomerates such as Hearst, Newhouse, and Gannett. In 1984, the 20 largest companies owned more than half of the nation's daily circulation, and the pace was quickening. The same trends—and many of the same companies—have dominated the ownership of local television stations.

In addition to becoming more centralized, the media industry is increasingly the territory of the cream of the US corporate elite. In 1979, Peter Dreier and Steve Weinberg published the results of a year-long study of press ownership in the *Columbia Journalism Review*. "The largest 25 newspapers," they wrote, "have well over 250 interlocks (in which a director sits on two or more boards of directors) with the Fortune 1300"—an annual listing of the nation's biggest corporations. This group, they continued, "is overwhelmingly white and male, and drawn from among the most privileged members of society."

Hodding Carter, columnist and erstwhile small-town paper owner, pointed out in a recent *Wall Street Journal* that "editors, anchormen [sic], reporters, and publishers . . . are the people who have made it in modern America—ostentatiously, gloriously, and rewardingly—and they are not about to play Samson in the temple."

THESE TRENDS ARE NOT new, nor is there any one-to-one relationship between corporate elite ownership and right-wing news coverage. Both publishers and editors insist that they keep ownership and news strictly separate and with few exceptions this seems to be the case. "Newspapers and television stations have always been owned by people with large amounts of money," said Geoffrey Stokes, press columnist for the *Village Voice*. "There is no basis for the false historical romanticism surrounding the progressive press of days gone by," Stokes told *City on a Hill*.

What is new is the accelerated pace and huge financial sums of recent mergers, and the visible rightward swing of both young and old news sources. This year has already seen a trebling of stock prices throughout the industry and the biggest deals in media history. In January, Gannet Corporation—the publisher of *USA Today*—stunned the competition by paying $200 million for the highly regarded Des Moines, Iowa *Register*. Capital Cities Communications, in the biggest non-oil merger ever, paid $3.5 billion for ABC in March.

In the same two-week period as the Capital Cities maneuver, Atlanta media maverick Ted Turner announced his ill-fated $5.4 billion bid for CBS, and Rupert Murdoch made the first of two big forays into the television industry by purchasing a 50 percent share of Twentieth Century Fox. Murdoch's second move came early in May, when at $2.8 billion he took over Metromedia, Inc., the nation's largest owner of independent TV stations.

Murdoch is an Australian citizen currently seeking US citizenship in order to carry out his dreams of a US media empire. He already owns 80 newspapers—including the Chicago *Sun-Times*, the New York *Post*, and the Boston *Herald*—a handful of magazines and news syndicates, and a direct satellite broadcasting company. Famous for his heavy-handed imposition of personal views and tastes, Murdoch gears his papers towards the sensationalistic, popular appeal so prevalent in the New York *Post* and the London *Sun*—Murdoch's British soft porn magazine. "He has violated the trade's basic principles and ethics about news," Bagdikian said, "and reverted to the most exploitative forms of journalism imaginable."

The responsibility of the publisher,

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USA Today —known derisively as 'McPaper'—described an airline accident in its headline as 'Miracle—327 Survive, 55 Die.'

as Murdoch sees it, is "not only to inform but to make the newspaper so attractive that it appeals to as many people as possible," he told the *Christian Science Monitor* last year. Appealing or not, Murdoch's approach—except in the case of the *Post*—is certainly profitable; most of his publications regularly reap large profits and extend their circulation. But it has also earned him some enemies. Behind his status as media monarch lies a trail of embittered former staff members, such as well-known columnist Mike Royko, formerly of the Chicago *Sun-Times*, who resigned when Murdoch took over the newspaper last year.

While Murdoch, along with William Randolph Hearst and S.I. Newhouse, typifies the old guard media magnate—imposing and individualistic—the latest round of mergers have introduced a whole new cast of characters with a variety of roles and motives. Witness Jesse Helms and his organization Fairness in Media (FIM) urging conservatives—amid laments of patriotism and charges that CBS is "the most anti-Reagan network"—to buy stock in the corporation in order "to become Dan Rather's boss."

What irks Helms, according to Bagdikian, is the fact that CBS is "the most professional network news organization," and "the only one willing to go beyond the White House rhetoric in its coverage." It was, in fact, CBS's prestige which attracted Ted Turner, owner of Cable News Network and Turner Broadcasting systems. Helms and Turner met to discuss options for a takeover just before Turner announced his bid for CBS. While it is unclear how closely linked their efforts are, it is certain that both would like to see a substantial rightward turn in CBS's news programs.

Neither effort ever worried CBS managers too much. Helms has been blocked by CBS's refusal to release a list of stockholders to be subjected to FIM's lobbying. Turner, meanwhile, appears never to have had the cash flow required to win the network and maintain it. *Village Voice* writer Bob Brewin recently estimated that if Turner did win his bid, the debt incurred would force him to scrap the corporation's radio, publishing, and recording divisions within five years.

Nevertheless, the possibility of someone else taking over CBS is still very much alive. "Whenever a company is mentioned as for sale," Stokes told *CHP*, "it eventually gets bought." CBS is apparently soliciting candidates such as General Electric for a "friendly takeover" similar to the Capital Cities/ABC merger.

Not everyone views the changes at the top of ABC as entirely friendly, however. Capitol Cities is on the AFL-CIO's "Dishonor Role of Labor Law Violators," and has a long history of union busting. Until recently, more-over, CIA director William Casey sat on the corporation's board of directors, and still owns one to two percent of its shares. If the takeover is unlikely to strongly affect the network's political orientations, it is only because ABC is already, in Barnes' words, "the straightest and most myopic conservative network." The lone commentator on the evening news program for example, is hard-line rightist George F. Will, who boasted on the air in March that he is "the only person regularly on network television who voted for Barry Goldwater in 1964."

Rivaling ABC for the right-wing title may be Turner's CNN, which Stokes characterized as "fluffy, happy newzak." The programming, Stokes wrote recently in the *Voice*, is infused with Turner's "new South values," which include "a rigid optimism and a pre-occupation with sex."

Barnes characterizes the network's emphasis on economic issues as "supportive of unfettered capitalism."

This year has already seen a trebling of stock prices in the media industry as well as the biggest deals in media history.

Thus far, CNN's formula seems to be a success. Created in 1980 it now brings 24-hour news to 29 million subscribers. CNNs growth stems from its appeal to an increasingly conservative public and from the nation's growing reliance on television as its sole news source. In reference to these trends, Stokes pointed out that television coverage is generally less in depth and more easily limited to the White House's preferred visual images than printed news, and is thus "by definition a more conservative medium."

The appeal of the brief, the colorful, and the optimistic to the news-viewing public has also rubbed off onto newspaper formats, such as Gannett's *USA Today*. On the front page of its first issue, *USA Today*—known derisively as "USA Okay," "McPaper," or "the nation's nicepaper"—described an airline accident in its headline as "Miracle—327 survive, 55 die." News appears in its briefest and brightest form, and the paper's coverage is strongly patriotic and supportive of Reagan's foreign and economic policies. During the summer Olympics, the paper openly cheered for US athletes competing for gold medals. In spite of continuous operating losses and early skepticism of the paper's chances for survival, *USA Today* has managed to boost circulation to 1.4 million daily readers in just three years—largely with the help of vending boxes designed to look like television sets.

The paper's success contains all the elements of the press' rightward drift in recent years. *USA Today* epitomizes both the "county club mentality" of a lucrative business catering to a conservative population, and the unquestioning projection of Reagan's world-view onto news coverage by a right wing media. If the trend continues, as it shows every sign of doing, the burden of viewing world events critically and responsibly will shift entirely to the consumers rather than the producers of news.

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LETTERS *to the* STAFF

Union Update

Staff note: Due to typographical errors last week City on a Hill *is re-publishing this letter.*

Dear Staff:

I am writing to correct or clarify statements made in the May 16, 1985 article written by Neil Cannon entitled "Student Employees Association—Unionizing UCSC."

Mr. Cannon's article quotes me as saying that the University has recognized the eligibility of graduate students employed as Teaching Assistants and Research Assistants to organize under the provisions of HEERA. This is not true.

The University and AGSE have been in hearings over the past two months to determine if graduate student employees at the Berekeley campus are eligible to organize under HEERA. The University is not contesting the eligibility status of graduate students employed as Readers and Tutors at the Berkeley campus. The eligibility of graduate students who are employed as Teaching Assistants, Associates and Research Assistants to organize under HEERA has not yet been determined. Any decision in this matter specifically affects the Berkeley campus and does not automatically have applicability to graduate students employed in those titles at UCSC.

Mr. Keegan is quoted as saying that raises for student employees are minimal, usually a 15 to 20 percent increase per hour, in comparison to local businesses which offer raises on a quarterly basis. I am aware of no public or private employer who routinely increases wages 15 to 20 percent or adjusts wages quarterly.

A recent article in the San Francisco *Chronicle* notes that wage increases last year for five Bay Area counties were at the lowest level in over a decade. In 1984 clerical employees averaged a 4.6 percent annual increase, skilled maintenance employees received increases averaging 3.8 percent, and unskilled employees received an increase of only 1.8 percent. Please note also that wages in Santa Cruz County are, in general, less than those in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Sincerely Yours
Sharon Cohen Barry
Sr. Labor Relations Analyst

Cost Complaints

Dear Staff:

The new swimming pool they said would cost $1¼ million will actually cost over $9 million. The student center alleged to cost $1.7 million will really cost over $8 million. The higher figures are from Bruce Moore, director of student services, but were not mentioned in "informational" literature preceding the recent "Student Life Facilities" referendum.

The official brochure promoting the referendum claims: "The total cost of the proposed facilities is $6.5 million." In actuality, the total cost of the facilities will be close to $20 million. The students' share is said to be $4.2 million in additional fees. But $90 per student per year for 30 years comes to around $20 million. So, when students voted for the facilities proposal, they believed it would cost much less than it really will. Is this fair?

Bruce Moore says there was no intention to misrepresent. He offers an analogy to buying a home, when the stated "purchase price" does not include "principle and interest." However, when an official leaflet says "total cost," it should mean total cost. Moore admits that if he had it to do over, the brochure would include the rest of the actual costs. What a pity they weren't included the first time. And what a shame the administration is treating as valid a referendum in which students' votes were based on official misinformation. Perhaps Bruce Moore should get his chance to do it over, to hold a new election—one in which students receive complete and accurate information on the proposals before voting.

The preceding was spoon-fed to your reporter, who decided that the misrepresentation was unintentional and (therefore, somehow) not worth reporting. When it comes to campus news, you should try harder.

Arthur O'Sullivan

News to Us

Dear Staff:

Fiction belongs in the fiction column, opinion in the opinion column, and news in the news column. I point out this obvious distinction because for at least the second time the "News on the March" column has blamed the violence in Lebanon entirely on Israel. the "news" article (May 30) failed to acknowledge that Lebanon has been in a state of civil war since the early 1970s. In 1970, King Hussein forced the PLO out of Jordan and they fled to Lebanon, offsetting the delicate political balance which existed. Israel was unfortunate enough to become involved in the conflict for over two and a half years, increasing both the violence and publicity of the conflict, but can not be blamed for the fighting between the many religious and ethnic groups. To do so is irresponsible and reflects either inexcusable ignorance or intentional distortion of past events.

John Thorne

Disarmament, Prison and Hope

Dear Staff:

I just arrived in Santa Cruz and was overwhelmed by the scenes of "business (pleasure) as usual" until I read the May 23 *City on a Hill*—thank you for covering so many crucial issues of our time. While the mass media indulges in misinformation and trivia, you are exposing the greater problems of our society—violence, the arms race, apartheid, intervention, exploitation of workers, etc.

For the past year I have been so committed to efforts for peace, justice and survival through nonviolence and personal responsibility that it is hard to face "the American dream," the consumerism, the greed, the indifference, the ignorance, and the moral depravity which dominates our society. It is especially difficult for me to face all this after four weeks of confinement in the Rhode Island state prison as one of the six "Trident II Pruning Hooks." I was released on "personal recognizance" on May 16, and will return for further court appearances and eventual trial for our act of "divine obedience"/civil disobedience. At 1am on April 18, we entered the vast shipyard of General Dynamics/Electric Boat at Quonset Point, R.I. and carried out our witness against the Trident II missile tubes by pouring our own blood (to reveal the truth of the "omnicidal" threat of the Trident weapons system and of the worldwide suffering and death resulting from the arms race), hammering on sensitive parts of the empty missile tubes, and spraypainting "Dachau" to recall the holocaust of World War II. In disarming these missile tubes, we call attention to the most destabilizing weapon system ever known. We choose life over death, action over paralysis, faith over fear, hope over despair. While over 6000 arms talks have failed to disarm even one nuclear weapon, while the arms race escalates toward global holocaust, while our government and corporations realize plans to initiate and "win" nuclear war (how far can this madness continue?)—we begin disarmament in the only way possible—by disarming, blow by blow. For our choice is—as M.L. King stated nearly 20 years ago—between nonviolence and nonexistence. We must disarm—or die (taking all life with us).

Each of us must face the ugly realities of the connections between apartheid/racism, intervention, corporate greed, starvation, poverty, homelessness, unemployment and the arms race. We must refuse to cooperate with all forms of violence, oppression and injustice. We must realize that we have the power to create a world of peace. We must unite as sisters and brothers, in unity with the Spirit and with Mother Earth, on behalf of all life, and follow God's commands of love. It is our only hope for life.

Suzanne Schmidt

The Scoop on the Co-op

Dear Staff:

Thanks for the timely article on the Santa Cruz Neighborhood Food Co-op! May this, the Co-op's thirteenth year, mark its lucky turning point, rather than the passing of a worthwhile local institution. In adding my hopes to yours that there will be a dramatic upswing in member involvement and community support for the Co-op, I wish to respond to some comments in Anne Hedges' article. Though member education has fallen off considerably (a symptom of member apathy?), and reports on the (alarming) financial state of the Co-op have been a featured part of the Co-op newsletter, the newsletter continues to serve the community with news of local, national and international politics. The December '84 newsletter featured an article on the US farm crisis, and the April '85 newsletter featured an update from the Chile-Santa Cruz Friendship Committee, which urged Co-op members to boycott Chilean food products. Other recent political and food-related topics in the newletter include: An endorsement of the Rainbow Coalition's February rally and educational forum against apartheid; an update on the Farm Labor Organizing Committee (FLOC) consumer boycott of the Campbell Soup Company; news of two other local co-ops—the Cable Co-op and a funeral co-op; member poetry from a recent trip to Nicaragua; and announcements of the Lockheed Trident missile hearings, an Amnesty International spaghetti dinner, and food sensitivity workshops led by a Co-op member.

Perhaps several people interested in coordinating further member education will be a catalyst in the renewal of the Co-op's prosperity!

Sincerely for the Co-op
newsletter team,
Kathy Alkon
Editor, Neighborhood Food Coop
newsletter

The Chancellor Responds

Dear Mr. Erb:

At the end of the road, we must hope, is a peaceful end to apartheid. Selective divestment is not as you say in your May 23 letter to *City on a Hill* an "off-ramp," but an alternative route to that goal, a route equally high and moral as that of full divestment, and, in the view of many, likely to be shorter. The issue is neither dollars nor disruption, and we should not succumb to such distraction.

Sincerely,
Robert Sinsheimer
Chancellor

Omission

Last week's *CHP* article "Diverse But Not Diffused"—about Third World student groups—was written by Neil Cannon. Unfortunately his byline was inadvertently omitted.

EDITORIAL

It's Summer—A Good Time to Divest

THIS YEAR, THE END OF SCHOOL MEANS more than vacation and graduation. For the student movement demanding UC divestiture from companies doing business in South Africa, the next several weeks are a crucial rallying period.

The UC Regents, in planning their policy meeting for June 20, have counted on summer vacation to dilute our voice and diminish our dissent. Yet we the students—those whom these investments are intended to ultimately benefit—cannot allow the cry for social responsibility to lessen.

Recent developments seem to indicate that the Regents are intent on justifying action other than full divestment. Last Monday's report from the UC treasurer's office is a case in point: the cost of divestment was estimated at $100 million. That staggering sum prompted many in the media to speculate that divestment was "too expensive."

Yet a close reading of the treasurer's report indicates that $100 million is almost certainly a grossly inflated figure. Although the university employs literally hundreds of economists, statisticians, financial and political experts, the cost analysis was made by none of them. In fact, the statistics are drawn from a six-page theoretical survey compiled last year by a Santa Monica-based investment firm. An independent study by a volunteer group of UC-Berkeley faculty members has concluded that the actual costs would be far lower; indeed, the state of Wisconsin has estimated the divestment costs of their South African holdings—comparable to UC's—to be only $24 million.

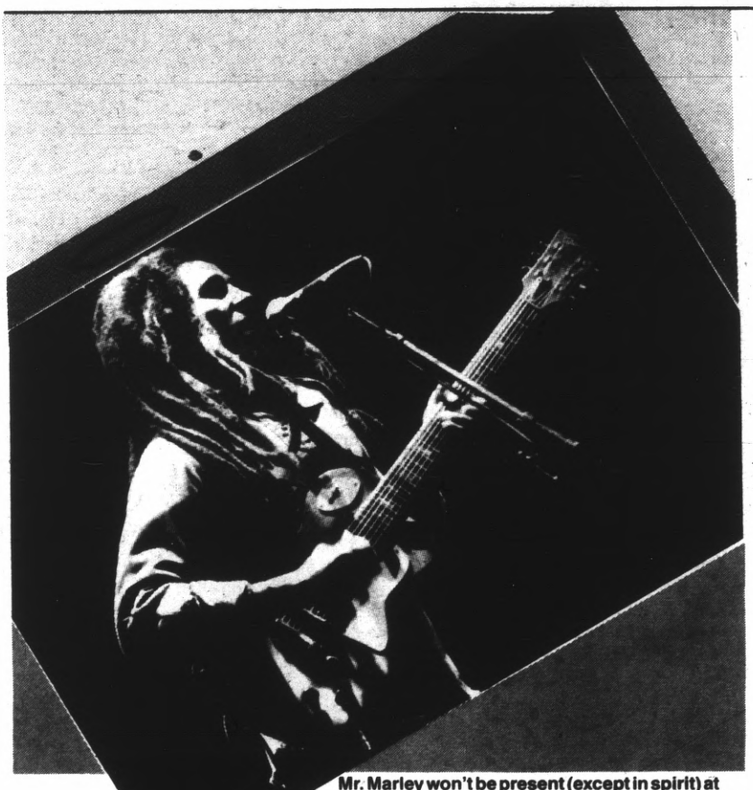
On another level, the entire issue of putting a price tag on divestment borders on the reprehensible. Racism, however institutionalized, remains racism; the argument that cutting financial ties is "too expensive" was used to justify millions of US dollars backing Nazi Germany in the days before World War II. If there is any price that is too high to pay, it is the price of the lives and liberties lost under the brutality of apartheid.

Sobering thoughts, as we prepare for summer vacation. But consider this: the return on UC's investments in South Africa has helped to underwrite our college educations. Those investments are made profitable by the South African economy, the foundation of which is the Black labor force. Quite simply, South African Blacks have helped to pay for our education...at the price of their freedom.

Given that reality, divestiture is more than a convenient cause. It is a matter of conscience—for every student on this campus.

Note: As part of the student mobilization for the June 20 Regents' meeting in San Francisco, a four-day series of educational sessions, workshops and discussion will be held on the UCSC campus June 16-19. For more information, see story on page 10, or call 425-9266.

KALEIDOscope



Mr. Marley won't be present (except in spirit) at Friday's Summer Reggae Fest at the Civic. But his former backup band—The Wailers—will be, with guest vocalist Jimmy Riley.

Parting Shots

Well, as the school year horrifyingly nears finals week, campus artists offer their final performances of the year.

Half Inch Messiah, a senior dance thesis bends the boards at the Barn Theatre this weekend. Kiera Coffee and David Hodgson dance their last dance as UCSC undergrads Friday, Saturday, and Sunday (June 7, 8, 9) at 8pm. Tickets are $3.

The Porter String Quartet winds up its season with a recital of works by Sergei Prokofiev, Mozart, and Brahms. Joining Quartet members Roy Malan, Carolyn McIntosh, Mariko Smiley, and Andrew Berdahl is guest violist Ruth Freeman-Sudmeier. The recital is Saturday afternoon, (June 8), at 3:30pm in the wheelchair accessible Performing Arts Concert Hall. Tickets are $5 general, $2 students/seniors, and are available at the door.

For those of you planning on staying in our lovely town this summer, a special film series will be screened on Saturdays from June 22-July 13. Shakespeare Santa Cruz will present *Hamlet* as part of this summer's festival, and in conjunction with the stage production, four extremely different film versions will be shown.

On June 22, Laurence Olivier's version, (which won five Academy Awards, including Best Picture), will screen. The film stars Olivier and Jean Simmons. Tony Richardson's production of the play, starring Nicol Williamson, screens on June 29. Japanese film director extraordinaire Akira Kurasawa set *Hamlet* in a modern, political corporate setting for his version which stars Toshiro Mifune. *The Bad Sleep Well* will be shown on July 6. And finally, from the Soviet Union is Grigori Kozintzev's adaption on July 13. The translation of the film was done by Boris Pasternak.

The films show Saturdays at 7:30pm in Classroom Unit II. Tickets are $5 general, $2.50 for students, and a pass to all four films can be purchased for $15. For info, call 423-5808 or 458-1830. This film series will be very popular, so plan ahead.

—Phil Lanthropis

Skanking Into Summer

Reggae anyone? The Summer Reggae Fest is back, and some of the biggest names around perform tonight (Friday). The Wailers, the late Bob Marley's band, are the headliners; they're one of the greatest reggae bands of all time. Jimmy Riley is their guest vocalist on this North American tour—Riley just released his *World For Everyone* lp, which features the Wailers' legendary rhythm section, the Barrett Brothers.

Opening for the Wailers is Burning Spear (Winston Rodney), yet another biggie from Jamaica. He first received critical and commercial success in 1977, when he performed at London's Rainbow Theater. That spectacular show has been said to be the best reggae concert that city has ever seen.

The Blue Riddim Band also performs as part of the last leg of their "Western Swing '85" tour of California and Hawaii. Based in Kansas City(!), the band took the Reggae Sunsplash Festival in Jamaica by storm, collecting thousands of fans in the process. They've been called "the best dance band to come out of Kansas City since Count Basie," and they'll open tonight's festival with a lively show.

The concert begins at 8pm, at the Civic Auditorium. Tickets are $12.50 in advance, $14 at the door.

—Ray Gaymon

UFOs Sighted on Campus

An eye-catching title, no? I suppose that's the point behind *UFO Photos: Works in Progress*—Ingeborg Gerdes' intermediate photo class wants to catch your eye, then direct it to the more than 150 photographs that comprise their end-of-the-year exhibition.

Can a photograph be said to be truly "in progress"? Maybe not, but I think the reference is to the students' photographic vision. Since the 150-plus works on display represent the class *creme de la creme*, one can conclude that massive amounts of emulsion are regularly exposed in pursuit of Art with a capital "A," in this class and others. Anyone who's ever grappled with the three bugaboos of focus, exposure *and* composition should easily appreciate the students' efforts.

If you're in the appreciative mood, f-stop by Porter Studio D240 sometime between this Friday and next Friday (June 14). Or attend the reception, Friday at 7pm. I could have made a few more photographic puns . . . but I shutter at the thought.

If, after an exposure to *UFO*, you still have room in your eyes for more images, ambulate across the Porter Quad to the Provost Gallery, where Conrad Delury's senior work is on public view. It's called *Screams in a Deaf Society;* the reception's set for Saturday from 1 to 3pm. If you miss the party, don't miss the party's purpose—the show's on display through June 15.

—Dee Eissavit

Sound Advice, Part II

Planning on becoming a rich and famous musician this summer? Or perhaps sometime in the future? If you goal is to make a living in the music industry, you can probably benefit from the counsel of Paul Wagner, a performer/manager/promoter/producer with years of experience . . . experience that you can experience second-hand.

Who's Paul Wagner, you may ask? Well, if he were any more acclaimed and successful he wouldn't be in Santa Cruz and he certainly wouldn't be teaching pros and would-be pros. The fellow hit K-Scope last month with the first of his "Making it in Music" series; this time around he's gearing his teaching to younger artists—especially groups—who need to know how to get their feet in the door.

The 10-hour "intensive workshop" is scheduled for four consecutive Saturdays starting June 8; the first guest is *Bam* magazine Associate Editor Bill Forman. Call 476-4882 for more information.

—Sherlock Kauhn—

(No! I will not come up with another stupid pseudonym! I'm Jason Roberts, and I'd like to thank everyone who's been lurking behind them all year: Karen Cox, Marcia Howell, Kirsten Kupper, Barton Diffee, Simone Saunders and, of course, Sara Bethell. So there!)

ATTENTION
NONRESIDENTS OF CALIFORNIA

Effective June 1, 1985 there is a change in the University's policy regarding the classification of tuition status from nonresident to resident of California. The new policy is more liberal.

For more information, stop by Window 3 in Hahn Student Services. You may save yourself some money!

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Calendar

Thursday 6

☐concert

Kiera Coffee and David Hodgson present their senior dance thesis production, *Half Inch Messiah*. 8pm, Barn Theater. $3.

☐lecture

"The future of the welfare state in an age of industrial decline." Frances Fox Pivan, Graduate Center Department of Political Science, City University of New York, and author (with Richard Cloward) of *Poor Peoples' Movements* and, more recently, *The New Class War*. 8pm, Oakes 105. Free.

☐exhibits

Laura Bowen. "Small Objects of My Own Making: An Unofficial Art Show." Paintings, sculptures, prints and letterpress. Through June 15, Cowell College Library.

Natural history drawings from Peter Folkens' Natural Science Illustration class (106). Through June 7. Crown Library, 1st floor.

Gerhardt Lamprecht. "New Paintings (Aquarelles) from Austrian Literature (Kafka, Canetti, Bernhard, Lamprecht) and from American Music (Carlos Santana). Through July 8. Whole Earth Restaurant.

Sascha Cohen. Paintings, drawings and montage. Through June 16. Stevenson Coffeeshop.

Lisa Galeazzi. "Sculpture and Other Work." Through June 17. Stevenson Library.

Friday 7

☐concerts

Paul Vorwerk conducts the UCSC Concert Choir and Chamber Orchestra in Brahms' powerful and tenderly moving "German Requiem." 8pm, Performing Arts Theatre. $2 students/seniors; $4 general.

Kiera Coffee and David Hodgson present their senior dance thesis production, *Half Inch Messiah*. 8pm, Barn Theater. $3.

☐meeting

The Space Committee is seeking student opinion about the siting of the new swimming pool and student center. Drop by to discuss your proposals. Written recommendations are requested by June 7. 9am to 12 noon, Kresge Red Room.

☐workshop

Creative writing workshop (poetry and short story) in Spanish. Taller de Poesia y cuento en espanol. 5:30pm. 209 Oakes. Free.

☐miscellaneous

Graduation party for re-entry women. Come and congratulate your re-entry friends. 12pm, Women's ReEntry Lounge.

Shabbat dinner with special program following. For info call 458-3012.

Saturday 8

☐concerts

The Porter String Quartet presents a recital featuring guest violist Ruth Freeman-Sudmeier in two viola quintets: one by Mozart, one by Brahms. 3:30pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall. $2 students/seniors; $5 general.

Paul Vorwerk conducts the UCSC Concert Choir and Chamber Orchestra in Brahms' powerful and tenderly moving *German Requiem*. 8pm, Performing Arts Theatre. $2 students/seniors; $4 general.

Kiera Coffee and David Hodgson present their senior dance thesis production, *Half Inch Messiah*. 8pm, Barn Theater. $3.

☐dance

African Disco Dance Party: a political, cultural, social event featuring contemporary African dance music, dee jayed by KZSC's Jeff Grubb of the "African Beats" show; raffle drawing for the Anti-Apartheid & Divestiture Coalition; display of South African political posters; African-style food. 8pm, Whole Earth Restaurant. Free.

Sunday 9

☐concerts

Paul Vorwerk conducts the UCSC Men's and Women's Choruses in a festive end-of-the-year program. 8pm, Performing Arts Concerts Hall. Free.

Kiera Coffee and David Hodgson present their senior dance thesis production, *Half Inch Messiah*. 8pm, Barn Theater. $3.

☐workshop

Persian and Middle Eastern Dance workshop taught by Nancy Rose and Sharlyn. Persian, 10am-1pm; Middle Eastern, 2-5pm. East Field House Activities Bldg.. Donation requested.

☐miscellaneous

Catholic mass is celebrated every Sunday at 6:30pm. Come join us! Cowell Health Center Conference Room.

Tuesday 11

☐sports

Van will take people down to the 25 yd.-long pool at Harvey West to swim and will return to campus at about 8:15pm. Meet at the white van at 6:15pm. in the East Field House parking lot. All levels of swimmers are welcome. Free.

Wednesday 12

☐lecture

"Early Dynamical Evolution of Bound Systems." Dr. Charles J. Lada, University of Arizona. Astronomy and Astrophysics Colloquium. 3:45pm, Nat Sci II, Room 221. Free.

☐meeting

Christian Gathering. Everyone is welcome to join us as we study the bible, play games, sing and much more. Bring a friend or come and make some! 7:30pm, Charles Merrill Lounge.

☐sports

Swim Outing. Van will take people down to the 25 yd.-long pool at Harvey West to swim and will return to campus at about 8:15pm. Meet at the white van at 6:15pm in the East Field House parking lot. All levels of swimmers are welcome. Free.

Thursday 13

☐sports

Swim Outing. Van will take people to Harvey West Pool, returning about 8:15pm. Meet at the white van at 6:15pm in the East Field parking lot. All levels of swimmers are welcome. Free.

Friday 14

☐concert

Talented performer Janet Stegman presents a vocal recital. Selections from musical comedy, jazz, pop, folk, and classical repertoire. Jazz quartet includes performances by Brian Rooney, Chris Brewster and Julie Hunt; folk trio includes Jeff Evans and Ron Laces. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall. Free.

Saturday 15

☐miscellaneous

Kresge Graduation. 11am, Quarry.

Porter Graduation. 11am, Porter Quad.

Black Students graduation. 2pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall.

College Eight graduation. 4pm, Quarry.

Cowell graduation. 4pm, Cowell Quad.

Chicano Students graduation. 4pm, Performing Arts Theatre.

Sunday 16

☐miscellaneous

Crown graduation. 10:30am, Quarry.

Stevenson graduation. 11am, Stevenson Knoll.

Oakes graduation. 11:30am, Oakes.

Graduate Division graduation. 1:30pm, Performing Arts Theatre.

Merrill graduation. 3:30pm, Quarry.

To get your on-campus event listed in Calendar, contact the Campus Activities office by 4pm Monday.

LITERARIA

One Hundred Years of Fortitude

by Janice Mazurek

The House of the Spirits *by Isabel Allende. Knopf, $17.95. 368 pages.*

TAKE TWO FAMILIES, SEVERAL GENerations, a green-haired nymph, a ruthless oligarch, a clairvoyant matriarch, stir in peasants, poets and politicians. Mix them in a vessel vaguely resembling a mansion and distill with moving furniture and magical beings. Spice it with a Chilean setting, and fire the strange brew over an impending military coup. What you get is an absorbing drama called *The House of the Spirits*.

Written by Isabel Allende, the niece of Chile's assasssinated president Salvador Allende Gossen, *Spirits* is a story of one family's lives, loves and deaths which, enlivened by the help of a few apparitions, lends a striking testimonial to the ineffaceable qualities of the human spirit. Her first novel, *Spirits* has won wide-acclaim throughout Europe and Latin America. A former journalist and author of several short children's stories, Allende's instant literary ascent has some critics comparing her work to that of Gabriel Garcia Marquez.

Ousted from her homeland shortly after her uncle was overthrown, Allende wrote *Spirits* as a way of reclaiming some of her own family history. Acting as chronicler and heir, Allende not only revives her own personal history but re-invokes the many spirits of her country's co-patriots as well.

Spirits begins at the turn of the century and ends shortly after the 1973 coup; the tale is spun around Estuban Treuba, a tormented wealthy oligarch, and his mystical, ephemeral wife Clara. While sub-plots occur among subsequent generations and in different settings, most of the story-line occurs in a labyrinthine mansion where characters—both alive and spectral—leave their spiritual legacy.

Esteban Trueba is a Lear-like character, bound to his own choleric disposition and a hidebound adherence to traditional ways. As the story unfolds, Trueba is madly in love with Rosa the Beautiful—a green-haired nymph who is also Clara's older sister. Rosa's untimely death, however, leaves young Trueba bitter and scarred. Driven by untapped desire and a hunger for success, young Trueba rises from an impoverished adolescence to eventual wealth and political stature among the Chilean landed aristocracy.

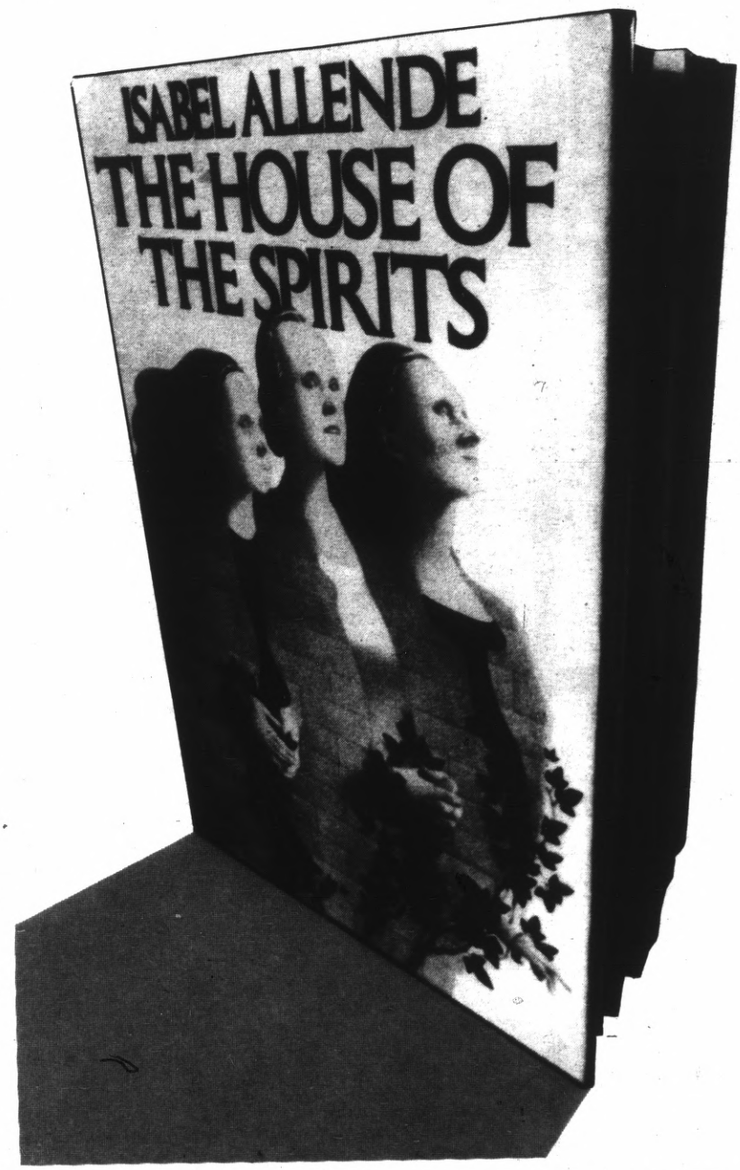
After the peasants collectivize the estate and institute agrarian reform, Trueba defends his wealth and former dominance over the indentured peasants.

No one's going to convince me that I wasn't a good patron. Anyone who saw Tres Marias in decline and who could see it now when it's a model estate would have to agree with me. That's why I can't go along with my granddaughter's story about class struggle. Because when it comes right down to it, those poor peasants are a lot worse off now than they were fifty years ago. I was like a father to them. Agrarian reform ruined things for everyone.

While Trueba comands control over wealth and decison-making, he—like the other men depicted in this story—is unable to extend his dominance over women. Trueba's greatest struggle and gradual nemesis was his inability to control or even attain the same spiritual level as his often mysteriously absent formless clairvoyant wife Clara:

He realized that Clara did not belong to him and that if she continued living in a world of apparitions, three-legged tables that would move at her own volition, and cards that spelled out the future, he probably never would.

This transcendent approach to life and living, manifest in the character of Clara, lends an off-color, often-macabre twist to the story-line. In one scene Clara, momentarily distracted from her normal pastimes (mentally re-arranging the mansion's furniture, chatting with spirits, reading her family's auras and attending to the constant retinue of spiritualists, gypsies, beatniks, bohemians, poets and painters) envisions the freakish yet comic death of her parents. In her ninth month of pregnancy with twins, Clara receives confirmation of her vision—reliving the gory details of the accident, including her mother's decapitation.



Allende's clever characterizations are often overshadowed by her constant injection of foreboding imagery. Every other passage, it seems, contains some hint of future unpleasantries. Any reader with a rudimentary knowledge of Chilean history (or for that matter fate itself) realizes that happier if not pleasant moments will eventually be marred by adversity—one doesn't need a constant reminder. Fewer author-inserted harbingers of bad news could lend the novel a greater element of surprise—and make it considerably less tedious as well.

Conversely, Allende often confuses the concept of welcome surprise with that of the annoyingly unexpected. Places where the reader expects something to occur often never materialize and are never mentioned again. Chapter one is a case in point; in it, Allende recounts the life and untimely death of Rosa the Beautiful, who falls victim to poisoning originally intended for her father—a popular, liberal politician. Allende expatiates the gory details of Rosa's autopsy and funeral but fails to follow-up on details like who did the poisoning, why it occurred and ramifactions it may have had for Rosa's family.

While the chapter provides a psychoanalytic perspective on both Clara and Trueba's future dispositons, it does little to solve the mystery of political intrigue surrounding Rosa the Beautiful's death. The issue is simply dropped and never heard of again.

Allende's predilection for leaving the reader hanging is also evident in her numerous, weighted mini-commentaries. Allende touches on a whole range of social issues—class conflict, fascism, and sexism to mention a few—without ever following through on them. One expects a jarring moral message, but never really gets it.

The depictions of rape, torture and steamy love scenes are thorough enough, yet Allende might have done well to devote similar literary energy to her political innuendos—or just left them out entirely.

Allende's captivating cadences are also interrupted by an annoying tendency to switch tenses. Most of the text is narrative third-person. Some of it is Estuban's first-person narrative. Suddenly, however, Allende slips in some first-person commentary of ther own, tossing the reader right off the page and inviting a burst of indignance not unlike old Estuban's.

Yet the author's misuse of literary license is slight, if not irrelevant; her generous genius in depicting characters, thoughts, emotions and peculiarities outweigh any shortcomings the novel may have.

Allende's real grandfather believed that death doesn't exist. People, he postulated, only die when others forget them. Allende began her work as a letter to him—reassuring she would never forget him. Her final creation, however, is not only a testimony to his immortality, but to the immortality of all the human spirit as well.

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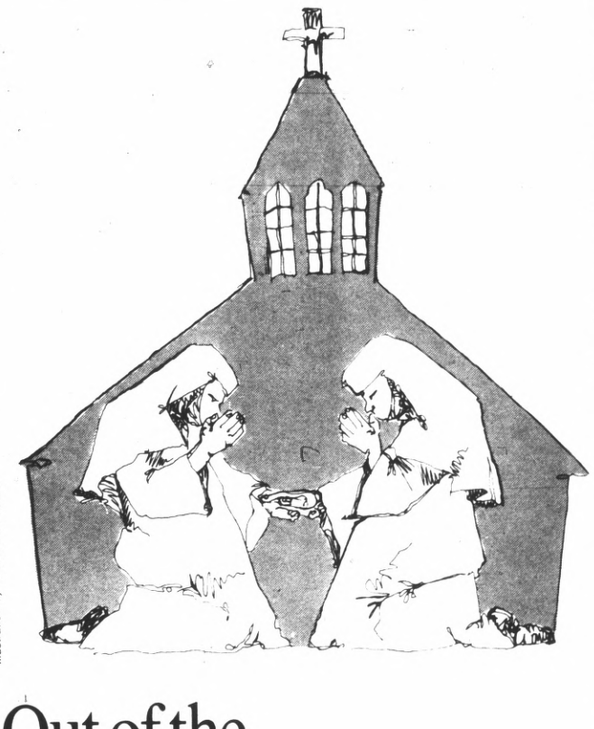

Illustration by KRISTINA HALS

Out of the Convents' Closets

by Maureen Long

Lesbian Nuns: Breaking Silence
edited by Rosemary Curb and Nancy Manahan. Naiad Press, $9.95, 383 pages.

AS THE FIRST BOOK fully devoted to making connections between lesbians and nuns and the patriarchial institutions of the Church and State which oversee them, *Lesbian Nuns: Breaking Silence* bridges the gap between spirituality and politics while questioning society's homophobia and degradation of women. As one nun said:

We consider ourselves moral and spiritual persons using the golden rule as our moral measure. . .We feel that goddesses and gods are creations of humans out of a need to explain the unexplainable, to achieve some selfish power over other persons or objects, or to avoid responsibility for action or inaction.

Throughout the 49 autobiographical glimpses of former and present nuns' experiences, we see many similarities between the nuns' lives, however diverse their backgrounds. Using very personal accounts of their experiences in and outside the convent, these women show us the development—and affirmation—of their love for women, their struggles with disapproving superiors because of their "particular relationships," and their diverse difficulties in interpreting their vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

One nun stated that the vows are "meant to set us free, not to shackle us. My vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience set me free from undue attachments, to material goods, people, power. I vowed freely to give, freely to love, and freely to listen." Other women struggled with the vows—which every incoming nun takes before entering the convent—and weren't sure if they could be a lesbian while a nun. In fact, many of the nuns who left the convent did so because of this dilemma.

To re-define the church's strict definitions of the vows and "particular relationships" was very difficult because of its irony. One nun remembered that she saw no conflicts between loving god, her sisters, and her "particular relationship," and felt that to condemn a love for a particular sister would be silly. Rosemary Curb, co-editor and an ex-nun, noted that most of the women did not consider themselves lesbians before they entered the convent. It was only after many years (and more often after they left the convent) that these women defined themselves as such.

In the book, the nuns give many diverse reasons on why they entered the convent and took vows. One nun said, "There was something very seductive about contemplative life for me. It meant total freedom from having to relate to the world at all. I thought I would get into this state, like Teresa of Avila, the mystic who wrote books on spiritual love and was reported to levitate."

Entering the convent was also a way to avoid the narrow and rigid life imposed on women. It was either "marry a daddy facsimile or a become a nun," said one. One nun analogized it with Hollywood films where the star falls in love and lives happily ever after ("Jesus gave his life for me. Who could ask a lover for more?"). Other nuns said they joined because of their admiration for certain nuns who taught them in grammar school.

During times when women had few opportunities to attend college, joining the convent opened up the possibility to get a higher education; of the nuns noted in the book, all have at least one degree, half of them have masters and one-quarter have doctorates.

After leaving the convent, many nuns had extreme difficulty readjusting to American society. One woman said that she would leave her house only for things that she couldn't have delivered. Other women enumerated the difficulties of learning how to drive, how to manage a checking account, in general, how to be self-sufficient.

Though most of the nuns noted in the book have long since left the convent, many retain a contemplative life. Among the 49 former or present nuns, five still remain in the chruch, two have converted to Judaism, and 12 practice wicca (witchcraft) as part of their feminist spirituality. None view their experiences in the convent as all negative; their experiences there gave them a greater sense of self-knowledge, respect, and sense of community.

"I don't regret my eight years in the convent. Religious life gave me the tools I've used ever since for thinking, living, loving, and growing. I'm a better person for having been a nun," said Marie Dennis, now a deacon in the Metropolitan Community Church, a lab technician at the University of Cincinnati Medical School and co-founder of Labyris, a radical lesbian group.

> Many of the nuns who left the convent did so because they weren't sure that they could be lesbians.

The lives and experiences of the women in *Breaking Silence* are an inspiration to all who work for better self and community understanding. The 49 life experiences of these women, though very similar in their struggles, are very diverse in the developments of their identities as loving, spiritual, political beings. Men or women, homosexual or heterosexual, religious or secular, *Breaking Silence* inspires and encourages us all to keep working for our higher goals.

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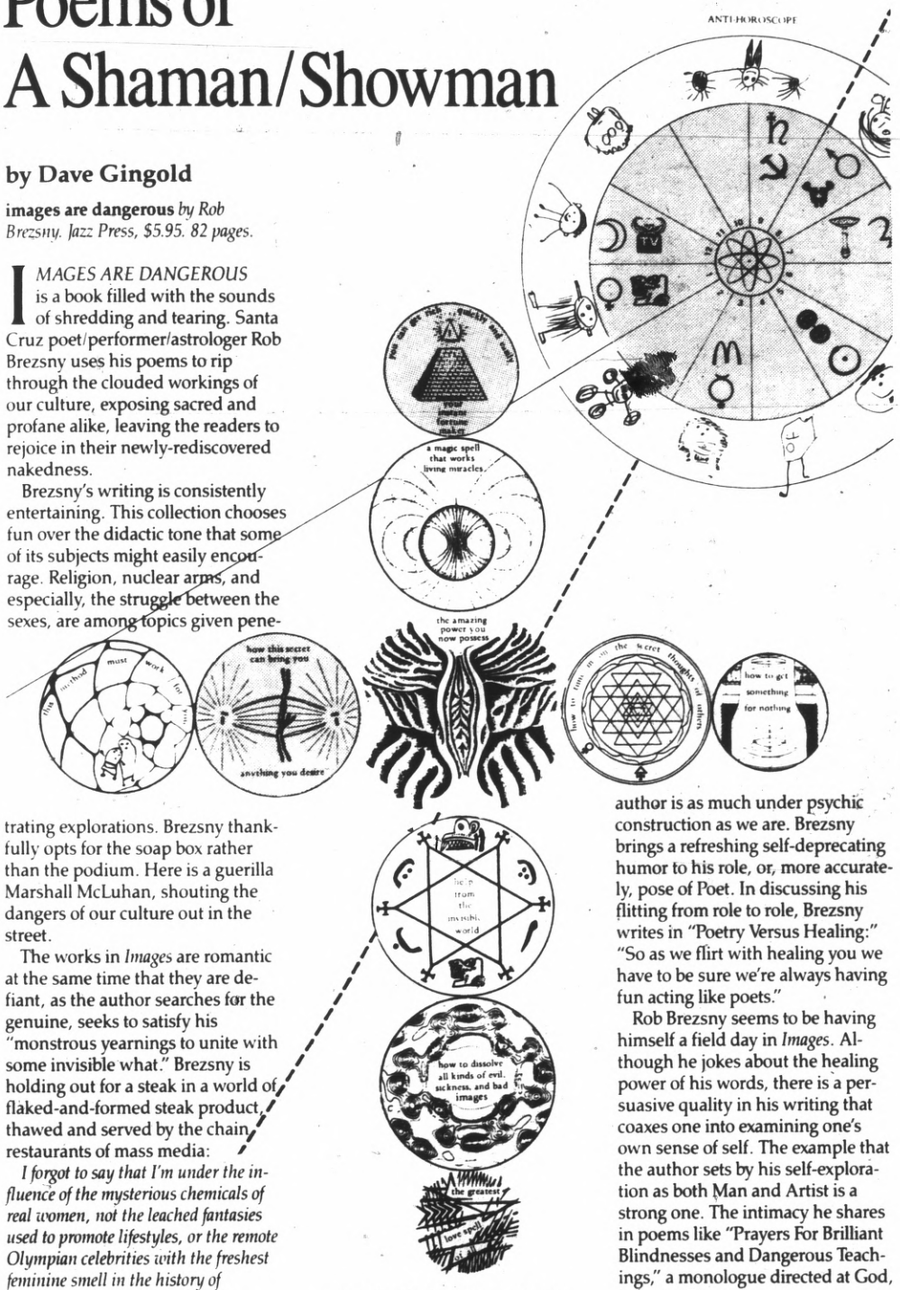
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how to dissolve all kinds of evil, sickness, and bad images
the greatest love spell of all

by Dave Gingold

images are dangerous *by Rob Brezsny. Jazz Press, $5.95. 82 pages.*

IMAGES ARE DANGEROUS is a book filled with the sounds of shredding and tearing. Santa Cruz poet/performer/astrologer Rob Brezsny uses his poems to rip through the clouded workings of our culture, exposing sacred and profane alike, leaving the readers to rejoice in their newly-rediscovered nakedness.

Brezsny's writing is consistently entertaining. This collection chooses fun over the didactic tone that some of its subjects might easily encourage. Religion, nuclear arms, and especially, the struggle between the sexes, are among topics given penetrating explorations. Brezsny thankfully opts for the soap box rather than the podium. Here is a guerilla Marshall McLuhan, shouting the dangers of our culture out in the street.

The works in *Images* are romantic at the same time that they are defiant, as the author searches for the genuine, seeks to satisfy his "monstrous yearnings to unite with some invisible what." Brezsny is holding out for a steak in a world of flaked-and-formed steak product, thawed and served by the chain restaurants of mass media:

I forgot to say that I'm under the influence of the mysterious chemicals of real women, not the leached fantasies used to promote lifestyles, or the remote Olympian celebrities with the freshest feminine smell in the history of capitalism, or the virginal whore fetishes passed into law by every shit-hoarding religion, or the man-made surrogates called bitches on pedestals, or the macho brain's ancient image of MOMMY AND I ARE ONE. I'm no mystic droning horny prayers into the muzzles of succubi. I'm no man masturbating himself in the birth canals of women he can't even look in the eyes.

Brezsny's battle is against more than the numbing barrage of images that we absorb in the course of our lives, although he cleverly presents their danger. *Images* contains many illustrations by the author, arranging buzz-words and advertising symbols into "anti-horoscopes" and child-like doodles, creating hierarchies of catch-phrases and psychoanalytical jargon that appear frolicsome while hinting at a more serious purpose. Rob Brezsny is set against the "Cult of Personality," which the weapons of advertising are aimed at drawing us into.

The act of revealing one's honest self is a theme woven through Brezsny's writing. It often appears as a process in which one pulls off a mask only to find another, different mask underneath. It is this shedding of assumed identities that the author concerns himself with nonetheless. *Images* offers a flow-chart entitled "Horoscope of Self-Dismantling" which is presented side by side with a "Horoscope of Self-Glorification." They are acerbically funny guides for a somehow circular journey to self-awareness.

Images is both a kick in the collective behind of its readers, provoking them to break out of a life spent "worshipping the lies that work best" and an admission that its author is as much under psychic construction as we are. Brezsny brings a refreshing self-deprecating humor to his role, or, more accurately, pose of Poet. In discussing his flitting from role to role, Brezsny writes in "Poetry Versus Healing:" "So as we flirt with healing you we have to be sure we're always having fun acting like poets."

Rob Brezsny seems to be having himself a field day in *Images*. Although he jokes about the healing power of his words, there is a persuasive quality in his writing that coaxes one into examining one's own sense of self. The example that the author sets by his self-exploration as both Man and Artist is a strong one. The intimacy he shares in poems like "Prayers For Brilliant Blindnesses and Dangerous Teachings," a monologue directed at God, is compelling:

oh god of drowned worms and electricity
leaking out my feet into the rain as I cry
about the temper tantrums and obsessions I can no longer have with any conviction
or joy
oh backwards god, oh god of hoarding up feelings for years and then spitting them
all out in one night
oh intimate and delicate and precise god . . .

Images is unrestrained amusement from a keen-minded author. It is a work of compassion and antagonism that is worth several re-readings. It leaves echoes of its author in empty fast-food parking lots late at night. You can hear him, distantly—a mad lawnmower carving intricate hieroglyphs into a prim suburban lawn.

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What A Yaweah To Go...

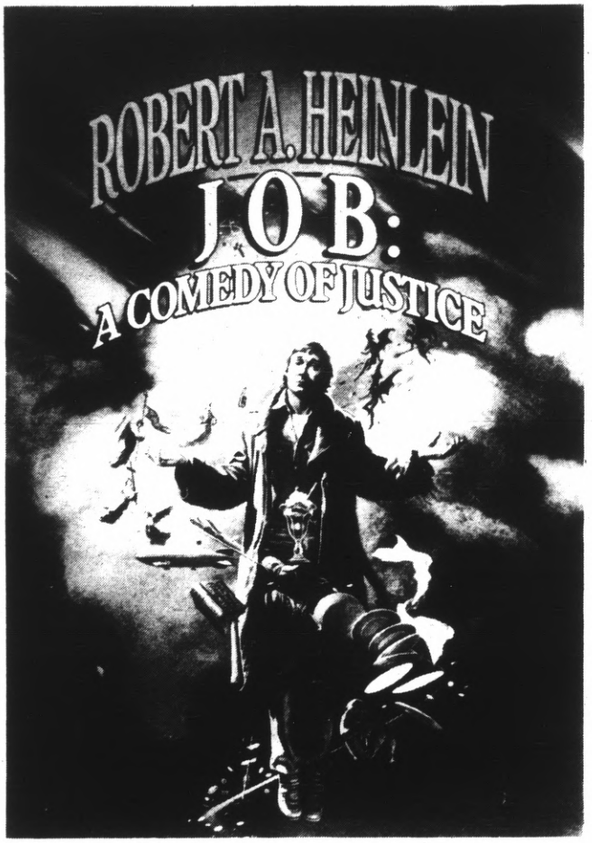
by Michael Miovic

JOB: A Comedy of Justice, *by Robert A. Heinlein. Del Rey Books, $16.95. 376 pages.*

KURT VONNEGUT ONCE said that "when the gods piss on you, there is nowhere you can hide." The gods have definitely pissed on Alex Hergensheimer, the hapless time-world travelling protagonist of Robert A. Heinlein's latest novel—but that won't make Hergensheimer give up the faith. Sure, our born-again preacher for the Churches United for Decency is understandably miffed that Someone Up There keeps changing the scene on him, but he takes chaos as proof that the Final Judgement is at hand, and damned if he isn't going to be one of the lucky winners who gets to ooh and aah at the Almighty's feet.

In the tradition of Heinlein's work—which includes *Stranger in a Strange Land* and *Time Enough for Love—JOB: A Comedy of Justice,* is clearly embossed with the signature of his unique brand of imaginative fiction (the "sci-fi" label has long been outgrown). Less concerned with the evanescent particulars of technological change than with the enduring foundations of the human condition—people, emotions, society, and how we perceive them—Heinlein uses the fantastic and other-worldly as a high-contrast background against which he studies the quotidian and mundane. In *JOB,* he resorts to fancy footwork with time and history as a means to impart some amusing and even riotous insights into how cultural norms mold our perception of what reality is...or ought to be.

The main plot of *JOB* is fairly straightforward: accepting a challenge to firewalk, Hergensheimer faints after crossing the bed of coals and awakens in a slightly transformed world. His cruise ship looks just a little bit different, and the skies no longer harbor Zeppelins, as they did in his home



world. The women on board are flagrantly sexual ("lots of bare skin and bare words" as he puts it), and strangest of all, everyone thinks that he is not Alex Hergensheimer, but Alec L. Graham. Even the ship's Danish stewardess, Margrethe, who had fallen for Alec, swears that Alex is Alec. The puritanical and previously married Alex tries to protest to Margrethe, but after she conveys a little carnal knowledge to him, he wisens up, assumes the identity of Alec, and they fall in love.

Thus begins their long odyssey. An iceberg wrecks their ship, they are saved by the Mexican Royal Coast Guard, go to work in a restaurant in Mazatlan to foot the Coast Guard's bill, and then head for Alec's hometown in Kansas. En route they eke out a meager existence, Alec washing dishes, and Margrethe waiting on tables or using her buxom body to lure free rides and an occasional free meal. All the while, they're plagued by an interminable succession of world-changes which only they seem to notice.

These changes have a nasty habit of leaving them penniless, hungry, paranoid and utterly disoriented. Clothing, currency, history, technology, sexual mores, and language norms all seem to be as flightly as a bird on nitrous oxide. The only constants are Alec's and Margrethe's love for each other, and their continued quest to go to Kansas and open up a small concessions stand that serves hot fudge sundaes and open-faced Danish sandwiches.

Now the hot fudge sundaes are perfectly logical, I mean, even Odysseus must have dreamt of chocolate-covered olives. But the love is utterly baffling. Let's be honest: Alec's turn-of-the-century pious upbringing has left him moralistic, sexually uptight, and yes, a male chauvinist. All his talk of beating his wife into obedience and his constant attempts to convert her are sure to prod the nerves of PC (politically correct) readers. And Margrethe, for her part, displays admirable fortitude and consummate levelheadedness in enduring Alec's intransigencies. In fact, sometimes you wonder who is really having their faith tested in this book.

Apart from the somewhat traditionally sex-typed characters of Alec and Margrethe, *JOB* suffers from few flaws. Of course there are always minor faulty points such as a few too many wine and wild women scenes and rather prolonged character development. (If there is one thing that men have wasted as much of their lives on as oogling bare female limbs and acquiring jackhammer hangovers, it's *writing* about bare limbs and jackhammer hangovers.) As for the extended character development, well, character stasis might be a better phrase. From the very beginning we know who and what Alec and Margrethe will be, and the rest is just wading through one world-change after another. True, the slow buildup does leave you really itching for the climax, but nonetheless there are still—how should I say it?—too many words. Heinlein should have just cut a few out.

But this is mere quibbling. Overall, Heinlein has produced a well-written, entertaining and thought-provoking piece. His language is firm, even-tempered, quick-paced, and sprinkled generously with pithy twists and spry witticisms. As for his message, it is a much needed dose of religion—religion in the true sense of "tying in and back," of anchoring humankind in itself and the cosmos. Throughout his trials, Alec maintains an almost paranoid faith that someone Up There may be a little capricious, but is conspiring to save him in the end nonetheless. In spite of Heinlein's irreverent and iconoclastic approach to Christianity, Alec is still a modern Job.

And his story is our story. "On reflection," Alec mused, "I realized that I was in exactly the same predicament as every other human being alive: we don't know who we are, or where we came from, or why we are here. My dilemma was fresher, not different."

Alec finds his peace, and through him we can find ours. All we have to do is relax, says professor Alec (alias Wittgenstein) as he tries to maintain his perch on a raft floating over shark-infested waters off the coast of Mexico, for "the essence of philosophy is to accept the universe as it is, rather than try to force it into some preconceived shape." And just how is the universe? Well, Satan says it best in his plea before the Cosmic Chairman. "Mr. Chairman," he intones, "almost everything about a human creature is ridiculous, except its ability to suffer bravely and die gallantly for whatever it loves and believes in. The validity of that belief, the appropriateness of that love, is irrelevant; it is the bravery and gallantry that count."

Amen. So, why not be brave and gallant and pick up an copy of *JOB?* I guarantee you no regrets, and after the first two pages, you'll be so hooked you'll have neither the time nor desire to repent.

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The Journey of a Single Step

by Stuart Leavenworth

The Roads to Sata: A 2000-mile Walk Through Japan *by Alan Booth, Weatherhill, 281 pages.*

DESPITE THE TAMENESS OF its title, *The Roads to Sata* is one of the wildest, wackiest, most cleverly written travel adventures yet to appear about Japan. Author Alan Booth—a well-known British satirist and movie critic in Tokyo—walked the entire length of the Japanese archipelago from north to south, equipped with only a backpack of underwear, his wry wit, and an impressive command of the Japanese language. Along the way he encountered the usual cultural barriers of a *gaijin* (alien) in backwater Japan, drank inordinate quantities of beer, and put to rest the myth that *Nihongin* (Japanese) lack a sense of humor.

Some of Booth's most risible antidotes arise when he enters a village after a day's 40-kilometer walk, tying to secure a room at one of the local inns. Although these villages shared in Japan's postwar modernization, the only gaijin that most of these villagers ever see are, as Booth notes, are the posters of Paul Anka or Olivia Hussey advertising Suntory "Quel Bon Whiskey."

In Atsumi, on the northern part of Japan's main Honshu island, a woman innkeper greeted him warmly but explained that he couldn't stay there because the inn could only serve him raw fish for dinner. Booth, who had lived in Japan for seven years prior to embarking on this journey, assured her that he liked sashimi. The innkeeper then stated that he would not be comfortable there because the inn contained no knives or forks, only chopsticks; no mattress, only a futon to sleep on; and no shower, only a Japanese *o-furo.* After each of these protestations, Booth calmly explained that he was acquainted with Japanese ways; indeed he usually preferred them. Finally the innkeeper anounced her main reservation. "We can't speak English," she said.

"I don't suppose that will bother us," Booth sighs. "We've been speaking Japanese for the last five minutes."

But Booth's gift is more than mere sketches of the irony between Japan's image and its reality. His encounters with everyday mainfestations such as *karaoke* bars (where customers sing with microphones to recorded music) or *fugu* restaurants (which serve carefully-prepared

parts of a fish whose organs are a thousands times more poisonous than cyanide) are lighthearted and funny, but his sections on the discrimination against Koreans in Japan or the paranoia at a US military base he visits make bold statements about Japan's fragile self-identity.

If there is any criticism one can make of this book, it is that Booth occasionally goes overboard in trying to harpoon the jocular. When he visits a famous garden in Kanazawa, for example, he laments the tour guides with portable loudspeakers who furnish "the explanations so essential to the appreciation of natural beauty." Yet as any visitor to Japan knows, the country is often a barrage of senseless noise and spoiled scenery; considering his experience in Japan, Booth should have avoided such trite descriptions.

But if Booth's acid narrative is sometimes self-righteous, it is thankfully absent of any sophomoric conclusions about the *Nihongin.* In the past five years there has been a spate of books making broad statements about "the Japanese people"—most notably Robert Christopher's *The Japanese Mind*—and most of them have been utter rubbish.

The only conclusion that Booth offers is one by an elderly man whom he met early in his journey. The man said: "You can't understand Japan just by looking at it...you can't understand Japan just by walking through it...you can't understand Japan just by talking to people."

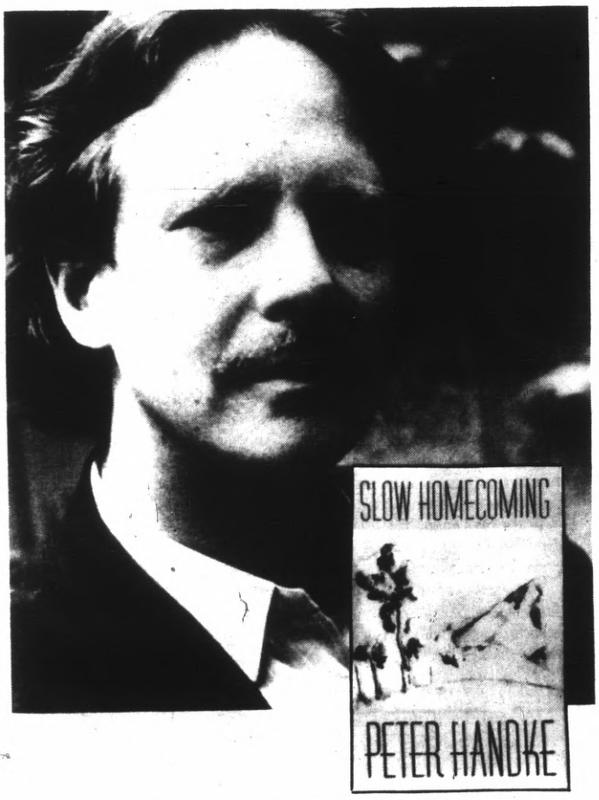
"How do you suggest I try to understand Japan, then?" Booth asked him.

The old man replied, "You can't understand Japan."

Slow Going

by Marcia Howell

Slow Homecoming, *Peter Handke. Farrar, Straus, Giroux, $6.95. 278 pages.*



FOR THE MODERN SHORT fiction writer, there are few major markets aside from *The New Yorker.* In the past 50 years, many of those journals which once published—and paid more than birdseed for—short fiction have either changed their emphasis (such as *Harper's* and *The Atlantic Monthly*) or are simply defunct (*Story* and *Scribner's Magazine*).

The New Yorker's somewhat limited variety of stories may be a problem for many readers and writers, but not for German writer Peter Handke. In his compilation of three short stories in *Slow Homecoming* (parts of which have appeared in *The New Yorker*), it is obvious that he is a prime candidate for the modern fiction market, a not-too-experimental stylist.

The New Yorker frequently publishes stories thickly narrated by a well-educated and typically wealthy character, speaking to a similar audience. For those of us who may not fall into that sophisticated category, Handke's style is likely to be rather flat. Yet, there are often phrases or paragraphs that are undeniably eloquent, some of which partially salvage these long short stories.

Handke's first story, "Slow Homecoming," is about a European geologist doing research above the Arctic Circle. He later moves to the West Coast, all the time pining for his homeland. Although this sort of devoted patriotism may be foreign to many Americans, the plot is vaguely interesting. Yet because of Handke's persistent use of the *New Yorker* style (little to no action) and his incessant refusal to allow his characters to have dialogues, the story is difficult to follow and often unbearably wordy.

The last story in this volume, "Child Story," is more readable, though it still lacks any real conversation and revolves around an unbelievable character (he's managed to make enough money as a writer to live comfortably with his daughter). The theme of a father's feelings and his relationship with his daughter is handled uniquely, offering new insights. At one point it is said of the character:

And this absence of form, he thought, was the fault of the child, who by her mere presence paralyzed his imagination and diverted him from his destiny.

The words come together here to paint a very honest image; it is clear that Handke has a keen sense of language and thought.

There are also times like this in the second story, "The Lesson of Mont Saint-Victoire." Here too the character is a writer, stricken with the ultimate truth he sees in a series of Cezanne paintings of Mont Saint-Victoire. Much of what I prefer to call prose rather than story refers to the color and lines and composition and finally the completeness found in the paintings. Throughout this piece, Handke is in effect creating an impressionistic painting. He takes many scenes and often brilliantly allows the reader to become intimate with details of the imagination. When thinking of studying paintings, the character jots down: "The picture has begun to tremble." Fascinated the character sees a "leap in which two pairs of eyes, separate in time met on a painted surface."

Handke too often comes across as a preacher rather than a writer, one who is trying to convince the reader to be "carried away from mere opinions about paintings (and literature) and taught...to view them as paradigms and to honor them as works."

It is a talented writer or painter who can create the effect an image so vivid that it rises above opinion and criticism. But it is a discredit to attempt to do so while still needing to explain that this is the goal of one's writing.

If only Handke had trusted as he claims to have done "in Goethe's 'good self' as an inner light of (his) story: as the bright and enobling quality which inspires confidence in a reader."

Peter Handke offers many bright and original views of the world; if only he would vary his style of paragraph-length sentences and allow his characters to converse. These plodding hyperconsistencies and an omnipresent *New Yorker* sensitivity are what makes *Slow Homecoming* ponderously slow going.

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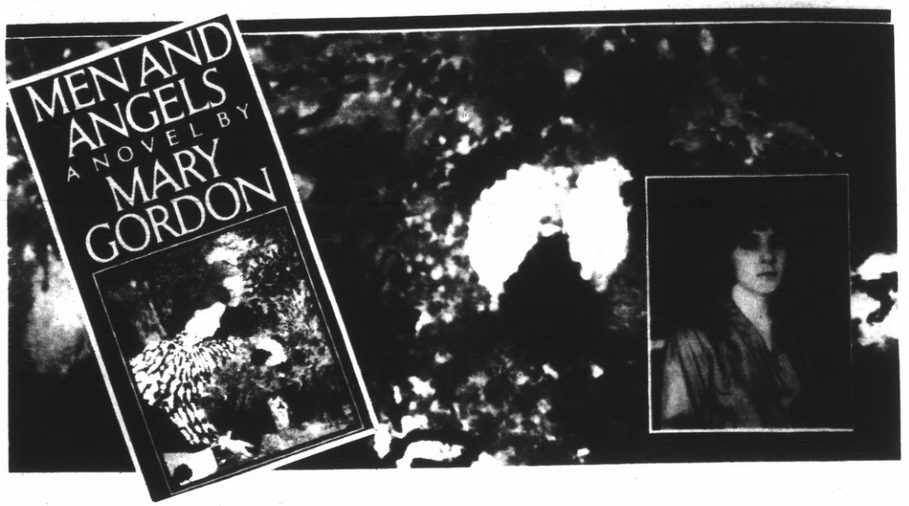


Inter-Generation Fascination

by Doug Reed

Men and Angels, *By Mary Gordon. Random House, $16.95. 239 pages.*

DESPITE ITS TITLE, *Men and Angels* speaks mainly of women. A few angels do dart back and forth, but the book centers mostly on mothering and the painful conflicts which it can cause. In *Angels*, her third novel, Gordon illuminates these conflicts wonderfully through a reflective, contemplative style. Unfortunately, this same style can at times bog a book down, leaving it tedious and difficult to read.

The story focuses on Anne Foster, a 38-year-old mother and Harvard graduate with a PhD in art history. Her husband, Michael, has taken a visiting professorship in France, and the family is set to leave Selby, New York for a year in Europe.

The plans go awry when Anne is asked to write a catalog for a major showing of Caroline Watson, a long-neglected American Expressionist who lived in the expatriate Paris of the '20s and '30s. Anne decides to stay in Selby with her two children while Michael goes to France. To assist her with the children, Anne hires Laura Post as a live-in babysitter. Unbeknownst to Anne, Laura is a slightly deranged religious fanatic who is convinced she is "chosen of the Lord." She plans to show Anne the futility of family love and direct her to the Spirit, to divine love.

But Anne throws herself into her work and finds she is in love with Caroline, a woman who died 45 years before. It is in the midst of Anne's work that Gordon's book is the most enjoyable. Though dead, Caroline Watson remains a rebellious and compelling figure, and one becomes entranced with her. As Anne feels pangs of guilt for loving her work while leaving her children in the hands of a stranger, one feels sharply the conflict of loves.

Gordon's slow, introspective approach makes this inner struggle all the more evident. One passage beautifully illustrates Anne's simultaneous doubt and dedication. While working in the library, she surveys the other readers:

They weren't always thinking of their children—they didn't have children, none of them had children she was sure of it—they were thinking of the words, the print. They were saying words in their minds like "iconography" and "plastic form." Of course she said them too, but she was also thinking of words of one syllable, home words, the names of foods, toys, children's games.

> *Men and Angels* is a highly crafted but frustratingly plodding slice of life. As life is often tedious, so is this novel.

After concluding she could not complete the catalog, she thinks:

How could she possibly do it? What she had to do was build a house for a woman she loved. Like a pioneer husband claiming the forest, she must clear through the wilderness. She must create the house entire. She must make sure the structure was sound; but she must also make the details beautiful: the walls must be the right color, the sheets must be perfectly embroidered. Without the house she would build, the woman she loved, dead forty-five years, unknown to almost everyone, could not be made to live.

In the span of two paragraphs, Gordon has moved Anne from complete devotion to her children to an overwhelming dedication to her work. Not a thread is missing in this seamless weave, and we come to know how a woman can hold conflicting loves simultaneously.

Yet when it is less revealing of a character, the introspection can drag into tedium, with Anne becoming a modern Hamlet, fretting and stewing over Laura, over her children, over her husband's fidelity. Moreover, the plot is loose and fluid, as *Men and Angels* wanders over the lives of its characters. The result is a highly crafted but frustratingly slow and plodding slice of life. As life is often tedious and full of wanderings, so is this novel.

Adding to this seed of frustration is the resentment one often feels over the characters themselves. Laura is a most unfathomable creature—pitiful in her deranged belief yet evoking no sympathy, only disgust. Anne assumes the guilt of others, adding it to her already-sizeable allotment. Throughout the novel, she experiences a consuming sense of responsibility that overwhelms her own peace of mind.

At the end of the novel, after tragedy strikes the family, Anne blames herself for an event thoroughly out of her control. "Each time now that she thought of her work on Caroline," Gordon writes, "she would have to wonder if Laura had been its sacrifice. Her death would touch even that. Had she not met me, she might not have died, Anne thought."

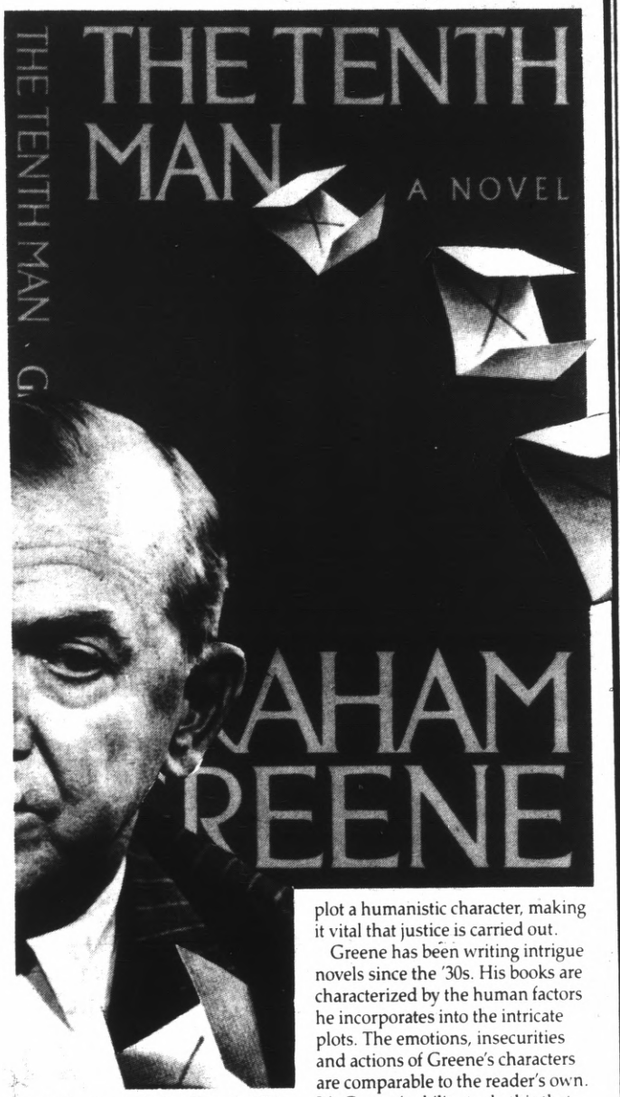
Although Gordon is certainly not to blame if one is unable to respond warmly to these richly drawn (yet annoying) characters, their irritating qualities can make this book difficult reading.

Highly wrought and full of rich, evocative language, *Men and Angels* is a noteworthy achievement. Yet its meanderings and introspection can make reading the book also an achievement.

Greene's Forgotten Fiction

by **Karen Cox**

The Tenth Man *by Graham Greene. Simon and Schuster, $14.95. 157 pages.*



CONFLICT WITHIN ONESELF can cause more torment than a sentence imposed by a court; a guilty conscience accompanies its owner at all times. Few of us can lay claim to a clean ethical record, so the notion of inner conflict is universal. Graham Greene's *The Tenth Man* is the story of a moral crime—and of the criminal's bout with his conscience.

Written in 1944, *The Tenth Man* was only recently discovered on a shelf in the MGM archives. Greene (*Orient Express, The Power And The Glory*) sold the novel directly to the studio, and a film of it was planned. The project fell through, and everyone, including Greene, forgot about it. Its rebirth and subsequent publication this year brings Greene back to the forefront as a best-selling author.

A good suspense novel is always a pleasure to read; plot twists, dangerous confrontations, and the disclosing of a character's true nature keep those pages turning. *The Tenth Man* is high on suspense, but its outcome is more important to the reader because of the story's moral content. We're forced to identify with the criminal.

Set in wartime France, *The Tenth Man* opens in a jail cell holding 30 hostages. The men are informed that three of them must die, the victims to be chosen among themselves. Filled with suspenseful situations such as this, the novel is one anxiety attack after another. It reads quickly because Greene describes the scene vividly, then throws in an impossible problem that must be resolved.

The richest man in the cell, Chavel, draws one of the fatal scraps of paper. He then offers his fortune to any man who will take his place. Janvier, a poor student, agrees, and wills his newly acquired wealth to his mother and sister. The estate includes the house in which Chavel grew up, and he returns to it after the war to confront the women who live in his home.

Chavel's transformation from a wealthy man to a penniless postwar wanderer is startling. Green's description of Chavel's actions and thoughts makes him at once an easily hated character, yet not so pathetic as to make the reader unsympathetic.

He has taken on a new name, Charlot, and presents himself to the mother and Therese, the sister, as an acquaintance of Janvier's from prison. Therese expresses her hatred of Chavel and Charlot defends his actions in vain. She offers him a job as a servant, his primary duty being, ironically, to watch for Chavel. All is not tranquil though, as Charlot must hide the truth from Therese, with whom he's falling in love.

Therese's hatred of Chavel is their main topic of conversation, forcing Charlot/Chavel to defend his own actions as an outsider. In most crime-related stories, the reader sympathizes with the victim, yet Greene casts Charlot as the victim of his own crime. Although he isn't a likable character, (no one is in this novel), the reader wants Therese to forgive him; she is the deciding factor of his fate.

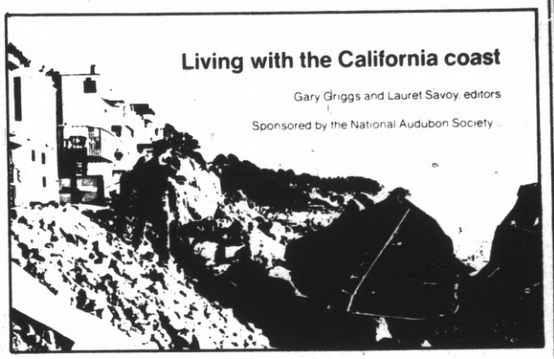
Greene presents Chavel/Charlot's weaknesses and cowardice as forgivable aspects of human nature. These traits can be found in all of the characters, but Chavel/Charlot is the only one paying for his flaws. Greene treats none of the characters sympathetically, revealing the weaknesses of each one. This gives the plot a humanistic character, making it vital that justice is carried out.

Greene has been writing intrigue novels since the '30s. His books are characterized by the human factors he incorporates into the intricate plots. The emotions, insecurities and actions of Greene's characters are comparable to the reader's own. It's Greene's ability to do this that makes his novels so interesting.

Even though this plot thickens a little too much during the final pages, *The Tenth Man* is an engaging novel. Chavel/Charlot's story is masterfully told. Greene incorporates the bizarre plot twists so smoothly that even the most outrageous situations seem natural. This ability is rare in crime/intrigue novelists, and it makes Greene the best of his class.

Despite its 40 years of oblivion, *The Tenth Man* is an excellent novel; Greene himself prefers it in many ways to his mega-seller *The Third Man*. If you've never read a Graham Greene novel, *The Tenth Man* is a great introduction to him. The reader who is familiar with Greene wil devour this latest offering. Whichever category you fall into, *The Tenth Man* is worth a spot on your summer reading list.

PLAZA BOOKS & PAPER VISION



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Gary B. Griggs is Professor of Earth Sciences, University of California, Santa Cruz. Lauret E. Savoy is a graduate intern, U.S. Geological Survey, Menlo Park, California.

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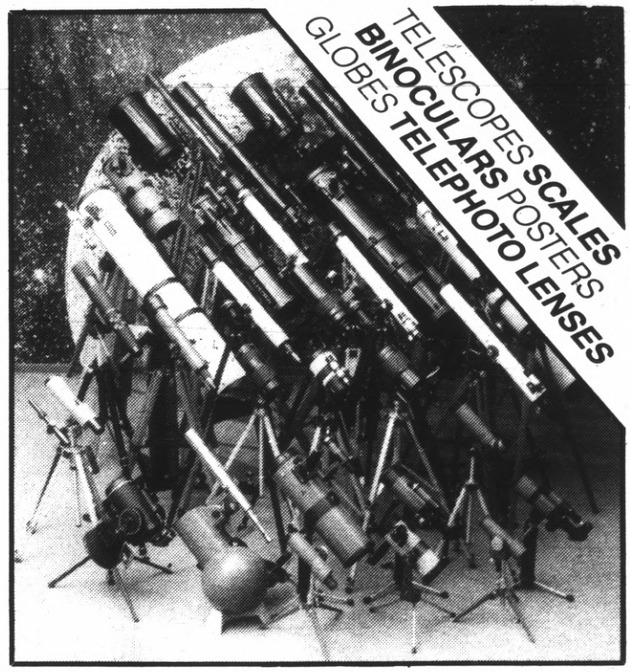

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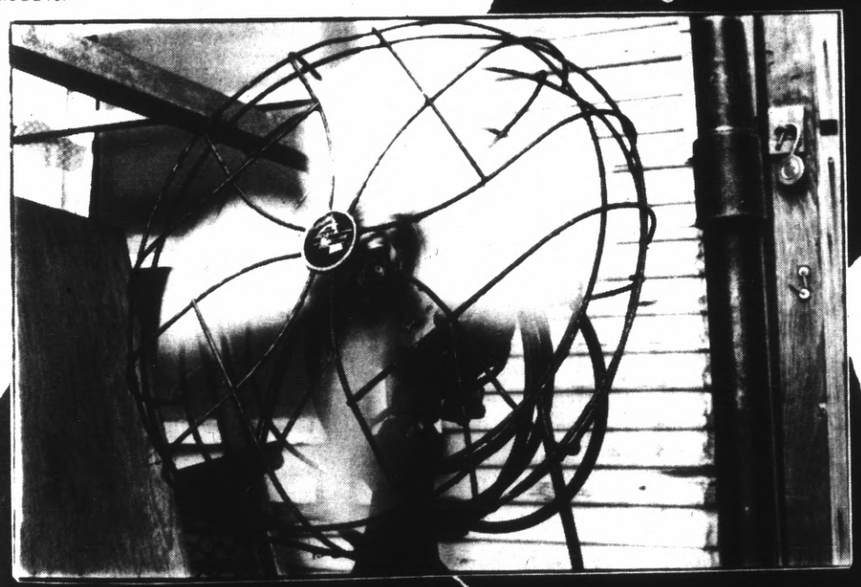

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New Military Budget

Pentagon Without a Cause

by Brian Coburn

ANALYSIS

BEFORE LEAVING FOR their Memorial Day recess, the House of Representatives and Senate came up with two different spending packages for the Pentagon. The House version will keep the level of military spending for fiscal year 1986 at the same level as it was in '85—$292 billion. The Senate's version would allow the military budget to grow with inflation, to $302 billion. President Reagan criticized the budget passed by the Democratically-controlled House. "Such a further cut in defense spending would undermine our negotiating position in Geneva and put the defense of our nation at risk," he said.

The president has sided with the Republican-controlled Senate in the House-Senate Committee debate to take place in June. Americans are well-advised to consider what exactly is at stake with the Reagan military buildup. Since this is the first budget of the Reagan administration's second term, it will be important in setting down paths of future spending. It is also a critical juncture in determining the life or death of many of the Reagan administration's high-tech weapons projects.

After a four-year, $1 trillion buildup, Congress and the public are finally beginning to question the pro-military consensus which seemed to exist in the first Reagan term. According to public opinion polls conducted by the New York *Times* and CBS, public support of increased defense spending dropped from 61 percent in 1981 to 16 percent in Feburary of this year. The erosion of public support for continuing the Pentagon's military buildup seems to be primarily the result of a number of embarrassing disclosures about the military-industrial community.

The list of military contractor abuses is voluminous: Boeing charged the government $11,750 for its sponsorship of the World Paper Airplane Championship; McDonnell Douglas charged the government $63,000 for an image-enhancement advertising campaign; the Pentagon paid $7,600 for a 10-cup coffee maker, $180 for a rechargeable flashlight, and $640 for a toilet seat. The most widely publicized cases have involved General Dynamics (GD) and General Electric. Congressional hearings disclosed the GD, the nation's largest military contractor, had billed the government for such diverse items as a kennel for an executive's dog, liquor bills, a chili cookoff, an expensive hotel room, and other travel and entertainment expenses.

Earlier this month, the Pentagon's inspector general recommended that three of GD's top executives be banned from doing further business with the US military. Referring to the often cozy relationship between Pentagon auditors and military contractors, the inspector general remarked, "Believe me, none of them are ever going to hire me." Last week, after the Pentagon banned two GD units from further bidding on Navy projects, chairperson of General Dynamics, David Lewis, announced his early retirement.

In another development this month, General Electric pleaded guilty to deliberately falsifying employee time cards to cheat the government out of $800,000 in a Minutemen missile contract. GE was fined $1 million, hardly a dent in its $4.5 billion annual military contracts.

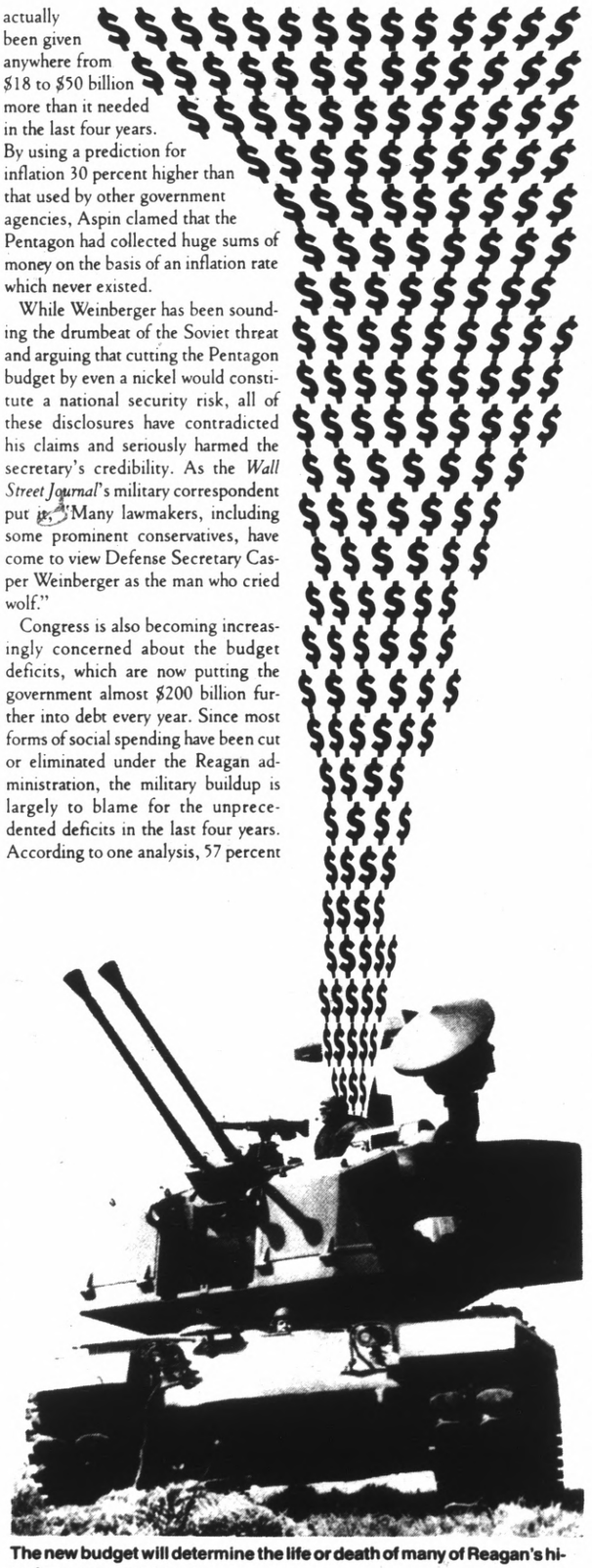
Also last year, a private group called Citizens for a Tax Justice reported that Grumman, Lockheed, General Dynamics, General Electric, and Boeing paid no taxes in the last three years. In fact, the latter three actually received cash refunds or other benefits from the government in that time period. The contractors countered that the taxes were merely "transferred" to a later date. If this is the case, the deferred taxes still amount to a "float" of millions of investable dollars to the contractors.

It is not surprising that the arms contractors have had it so good. In 1984, the Political Action Committees of the 20 largest contractors contributed more than $3 million to national election coffers. A large percentage of the money has gone to members of the key Congressional committees with jurisdiction over military budget matters. Senator John Warner, a Republican from Virginia, and a ranking member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, received $80,050 from the top contractors in 1984, and Republican Senator Ted Stevens who heads the appropriations defense subcommittee received $60,000.

But some Congressmembers have recently become upset with the Pentagon. After Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger said that the Pentagon badly needed a huge increase in next year's defense budget, and had "eliminated all the fat," legislators found that the Pentagon had at least $4 billion in unspent funds from past appropriations. Les Aspin, the chair of the House Armed Services Committee, charged that the Pentagon had actually been given anywhere from $18 to $50 billion more than it needed in the last four years. By using a prediction for inflation 30 percent higher than that used by other government agencies, Aspin clamed that the Pentagon had collected huge sums of money on the basis of an inflation rate which never existed.

While Weinberger has been sounding the drumbeat of the Soviet threat and arguing that cutting the Pentagon budget by even a nickel would constitute a national security risk, all of these disclosures have contradicted his claims and seriously harmed the secretary's credibility. As the *Wall Street Journal*'s military correspondent put it, "Many lawmakers, including some prominent conservatives, have come to view Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger as the man who cried wolf."

Congress is also becoming increasingly concerned about the budget deficits, which are now putting the government almost $200 billion further into debt every year. Since most forms of social spending have been cut or eliminated under the Reagan administration, the military buildup is largely to blame for the unprecedented deficits in the last four years. According to one analysis, 57 percent of federal outlays from general revenues go to military-related activities.



The new budget will determine the life or death of many of Reagan's hi-tech weapons systems.

The accumulation of government debt has had adverse consequences on the dollar, interest rates, the nation's trade balance, and a variety of US industries. Simply put, large amounts of federal borrowing hold up US interest rates and attract international investment capital, which raises the relative cost of the dollar. When the dollar is expensive, US goods priced in dollars cannot compete on the international market with cheaper foreign goods. In the US, our goods have a hard time competing with cheaper imports from Japan, Canada, Taiwan, West Germany, and Mexico, for example.

There is every indication that the Reagan military spending boom has contributed to a general restructuring of the US economy. While export and import-competing industries in almost every state are depressed and faltering, the banking and military industries are ringing up healthy profits. Boeing's earnings were up 41 percent in the first quarter of this year and Northrop's up 47 percent. As would be expected, the most highly unionized industries and areas with the greatest per capita social spending have been hit the hardest. Those who are concerned about employment opportunities should note that a dollar for the military creates fewer jobs than a dollar spent in any other sector of the economy.

EARLY IN HIS TERM, THE president projected that the mid-1980s would be the time of maximum danger from the Soviets. However, none of the major weapons programs initiated by the Reagan administration will be ready until a later date. An article in the recent issue of the influential journal *Foreign Affairs* notes that there is "a clear contradiction between the stated concern over our strategic capabilities in the mid-1980s and the fact that none of the Reagan administration's strategic initiatives will reach our operational forces until the late 1980s and early 1990s. The president took no action at all to enhance near-term strategic capabilities..."

So, while the Reagan administration did nothing to close the gaps which it said existed, it has generously pumped money into a whole new generation of extremely dangerous and destabilizing weapons such as the MX missile, the Trident II missile, Star Wars, the ASAT rocket, the Cruise missile and the Pershing II missile.

The administration and the Senate recently agreed to limit the deployment of MX missiles to 50, rather

ns for Tax Justice reported that Grumman, Electric General Dynamics and Boeing paid no taxes over the last three years.

than the 100 previously sought by the president. But each missile still contains 10 warheads, and each warhead has 300 kilotons of explosive power—nearly 30 times the size of the bomb which killed 100,000 people in Hiroshima. Each one of these warheads could take out a Soviet missile silo or city. This force of 50 missiles, which the administration will keep trying to increase to 100, can by itself completely destroy Soviet society. Because of its accuracy and vulnerability to a Soviet attack, the MX missile is only useful for a "first strike," not a retaliation. Who, then, profits from the $2.1 billion MX missile? Rockwell, Boeing, Westinghouse, Martin Marietta, and Aerojet, to name a few.

The Trident II missile, "the MX at sea," is also a first-strike weapon. In the fiscal year 1986 budget proposal, Lockheed scores $2.9 billion for the Trident II missile, and General Dynamics gets $1.8 billion to build the Trident missile submarine. The scheduled sea trials of the seventh Trident I submarine this summer will violate the SALT II arms control agreement, which the administration verbally agreed to abide by.

The administration is trying to get $3.7 billion dollars in '86 to fund the infamous "Star Wars" system. Instead of protecting the population as originally planned, the system is currently slated to protect those same missiles it was supposed to render "impotent and obsolete." In any case, the Soviets have insisted that their response will be an unprecedented buildup of offensive missiles, and an unwillingness to conclude any major arms control agreement which doesn't limit Star Wars.

The contractors, sensing the long-term profits from the projected $1 trillion the system will cost, are lining up at the pork barrel. According to the independent Council on Economic Priorities in New York, Lockheed has already received $240 million for the project; McDonnell Douglas $237 million; LTV, $211 million; Teledyne, $115 million; in addition to five other companies receiving under $100 million each. As one defense analyst with the securities firm Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. remarked, "It has been like a fish-feeding frenzy." Though the military-industrial complex is hooked, sooner or later, the Star Wars program will violate the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, which the United States and Soviet Union signed in 1972.

Clearly one of the most difficult weapons to justify is the ASAT, made by LTV and the rest of the Star Wars gang. A 15-foot two stage rocket carried aloft by an F-15 fighter plane, the ASAT would be able to home in on Soviet satellites and destroy them by force of impact. Why the administration wants to have the capability to destroy the same Soviet satellites which would warn them of a US attack is not clear. If we even have the capability to accomplish such a feat, the Soviets will have reason to believe we are contemplating a first strike. What would happen if they had an equipment failure which made all of their satellites black out? Would they think that the US had destroyed the satellites in order to launch a surprise attack? The administration and the Senate agreed to spend $248 million in fiscal year 1986 for the ASAT. In a crucial vote last Friday, the Senate agreed to let the administration conduct three tests of the weapon this summer. The only hope for a moratorium on ASAT testing lies with the House of Representatives.

Also in the Pentagon's 1986 budget is $1.5 billion for ground, sea and air-launched cruise missiles, with General Dynamics as the prime contractor. Over the next decade, the administration plans to buy about 4000 cruise missiles at a cost of about $3 million apiece. Each missile carries a bomb 15 times the size of the bomb which destroyed Hiroshima. Because the cruise missile is so small and easy to hide, many experts think that it will put an end to any attempt to arms control.

The Pershing II missile currently being deployed in West Germany can strike the Soviet Union in about six minutes—very little time to tell whether that blip on the computer screen is a malfunction or a real attack. The '86 budget seeks $334.7 million for continued production of the Pershing II from Martin Marietta and other companies.

The Univeristy of California runs the Livermore and Los Alamos national laboratories—which have designed every weapon in the US nuclear arsenal—for an annual nominal fee of $7 million. The UC regents will decide sometime before October whether or not to renew the university's affiliation with the weapons labs.

There are many opportunities for involvement in controlling the defense budget. In the next few weeks, Congress will make critical decisions on this military budget, which may profoundly affect us all. Write to your Senator or Representative. Because the Senate is controlled by a Republican majority which continues to line up with the President on most issues, the main hope for controlling the military budget lies with the House.

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Nairobi Women's Conference

Co-optations and Cooperation

by Rachel Lurie

Illustration by MELISSA SIKES

WHEN 10,000 WOMEN gather with the expressed purpose of examining and improving the status and conditions of women worldwide, it's enough to make any government nervous. And so, with the closing conference of the United Nations Decade of the Woman in its final preparatory stages for this July in Nairobi, Kenya, both US and Kenyan governments officials are approaching it with sweaty palms.

Two conferences will actually take place this July in Nairobi. One is the official UN conference "to review and appraise the achievements of the decade," and the other is the larger, more free-form gathering termed the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) Forum. The official conference is open only to delegates from member and observer status states. Several thousand delegates, along with a slew of journalists from around the world, are expected to attend the 12-day conference convening in Nairobi from July 15-26. The NGO Forum, on the other hand, is open to anyone—including men, and children—who can get to Nairobi. NGOs are voluntary groups which attempt to represent diverse concerns of "peoples of the United Nations" to the UN. Estimates of attendance at the forum range from 6000 to 10,000 with as many as 1000 workshops and events planned for each day.

The 1985 gatherings culminate ten years of activities and developments emphasizing the decade themes of equality, development and peace. In 1972, the United Nations agreed to recognize 1975 as International Women's Year and decreed an international conference to be held that year in Mexico City. There also, two separate conferences were held; the NGO conference, called the "Tribune," was later termed as a "global consciousness raising event." The UN conference approved the World Plan of Action, which illuminated and presented strategies for minimum goals regarding women's participation in the political arena, development planning, educational access, reproductive rights and health concerns.

In 1980, a mid-decade conference was held in Copenhagen, Denmark. There, many of the issues debated in 1975 resurfaced. The US strongly opposed a revised program of action due to its inclusion of "political issues" such as a call to end apartheid in South Africa and to recognize the rights of Palestinian refugees. The question of "politicization" remains a heated one as the 1985 conference nears.

In a report issued by the Heritage Foundation—a right-wing think-tank based in Washington, DC which offers policy recommendations to the Reagan administration—fears of renewed political debate were spelled out. "If past experience is any guide," the foundation's report says, "if divisive political issues are injected into the debate and final resolutions of the 1985 Women's Conference, its stated purposes are almost surely not to be achieved." The report recommends that the US "draw an unequivocal line against politicization and threaten to withdraw from the proceedings should the legitimate agenda be ignored."

Apparently, the Reagan administration wholeheartedly accepted the Heritage Foundation report as a strategy-setting device. The official US delegation is headed by the president's daughter, Maureen Reagan. Joining Reagan in Nairobi will be a 36-member delegation, most of whom are strong supporters of the current administration and what many term its "anti-female" stands. Included in this delegation are Jeanne Kirkpatrick, former US ambassador to the UN; Margaret Heckler, current secretary of the US Department of Health and Human Services; Nancy Kassebaum, a Republican senator from Kansas and Nancy Clark Reynolds, the current US representative to the UN commission on the Status of Women and an aide to Ronald Reagan when he was governor of California.

Both Reynolds and Kassebaum have issued formal statements warning of the possible "undermining" of the conference by the "undue intrusion of extraneous political issues." Kassebaum went so far as to introduce a bill (passed by Congress) directing that "the president [assure] that the 1985 conference on women is not dominated by unrelated political issues which would jeopardize US participation in and support for the conference."

A preliminary conference held in New York City in May examined the possibility of the "intrusion" of "political issues" such as disarmament, racism and neo-colonialism on the conference. The New York *Times* reported that "at the heart of the dispute between Western nations and developing countries is a draft report that touches on future strategies for achieving peace and economic development, removing apartheid in South Africa and protecting the rights of Palestinian women." Alan L. Keyes, the only male member of the US delegation, charged that because of these disputes "the conference will be chaotic . . .[and] torn apart by political issues."

The Heritage Foundation also urged—and the issue was raised at last month's New York meeting—that any proposed documents or plans be approved or defeated by consensus, rather than recorded majority vote. This would give the US virtual veto power in the (expected) event of "political issues" being raised in the final conference document "Forward-Looking Strategies for the Year 2000." The 1980 Program of Action was passed by a majority vote of 94 to four, with 22 abstentions. Opposed to the program were the US, Australia, Israel and Canada.

Sonia Mills, information coordinator for the NGO Forum, told *City on a Hill* that the Heritage Foundation report is "in line with the [Reagan] administration." She also noted that the delegates at the official conference "are not free to speak out in any other way except in full line with their governments." She added that "the time for ordinary people to offer input is not while the conference is going on" but rather through Congress or the UN General Assembly.

Regardless of the outcome of the offical UN conference, the networking that takes place at the NGO Forum will still have international impact. The major goal of the forum is to provide informational networking between women from around the world. Represented will be peace, development, religious and political groups, as well as interested individuals. Arvonne S. Fraser, the director of the Women, Public Policy and Development Project at the Hubert Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota wrote in that organization's report on the decade that "Governments tend to be both defenders of the status quo and reactive bodies. They watch trends and events but resist change until forced to deal with it by outside groups. Thus, in most societies, the NGOs working outside the government are the change agents."

> *The whole purpose of the decade is to show that women can not only solve their own problems, but can help solve world problems as well.*

THE INFLUENCE OF THE NGO Forum on the UN conference itself, however, is questionable. While the forum is scheduled to take place just before the UN conference, any proposals it might make would have little impact on delegations committed to a prearranged government plank. Instead, the significance of the NGOs will be most evident when forum participants return home.

Patricia Shroeder, a Santa Cruz resident who attended the 1980 Copenhagen Forum and who will attend the conference this summer, stressed that "The forum is all about what you're going to do when you go home." But the NGO Forums themselves have hardly escaped political controversy.

At the 1975 NGO Tribune, confrontation flared between US feminists, led by Betty Friedan, Gloria Steinem, and Third World women's groups. Jennifer Seymore Whitaker, a journalist who attended the conference, wrote in *Foreign Affairs* following the conference, "There is a subtle but significant resistance to feminism as a new form of cultural imperialism." At the 1975 Tribune, white Western feminists were accused of dominating the floor and stressing the importance of US notions of feminism. Whitaker quoted an Ethiopian journalist who "wondered if the women's movement [of the US and Europe] was not another Western ploy to divide and conquer the developing world, by setting its men and women at odds."

Dame Nita Barrow of Barbados and convenor of the NGO Forum in Nairobi, stressed that women from Western countries should not go to Nairobi with the attitude that Third World women "are poor objects, wishing to be shown the way. If you really want to help women of the future," she continued, "you will go in a spirit of humility and not triumphantly."

In 1975, it was the conflicts between women, rather than the networking, that made the headlines. The New York *Times*—relegating its articles to its Living section—called the conference "chaotic." One of the goals of the decade is to have both governmental and non-governmental organizations encourage a more positive portrayal of women in the media. In the

past two decade conferences, however, publications such as the New York *Times* emphasized the fighting that took place at the forums, instead of offering an examination of the issues the women were talking—or fighting—over.

Because the NGO Forum emphasizes grassroots organization and strategies, it poses an even greater threat to more conservative-leaning governments. In the Heritage Foundation's report, NGOs are described as "in the aggregate, dominated by their most extremist and anti-American members." The report stressed that Barrow, the forum convenor, is not to be trusted because she chaired a meeting of NGOs affiliated with the Economic Commission on Latin America last summer. At that meeting, according to the Heritage Foundation's report, a formal resolution passed stating that "Reagan's inauguration day ought to be declared an international day of mourning."

The Heritage Foundation suggests several strategies for keeping the most radical elements away from Nairobi this summer. "There should be," writes one recommendation, "tight controls on entry visas into Kenya to exclude the most radical of prospective delegates and observers (such as those from the PLO), and hotel space allocations should be used to keep potentially troublesome delegations as small as possible."

Another strategy for US control of the conference suggested by the Heritage Foundation states "There should be no US hesitation about using its financial leverage, nor any apologies about monitoring the use of funds provided by US taxpayers to assure an effective, productive outcome of the conference." The foundation further suggests that the US government offer to reimburse the Kenyan government for the costs of the NGO Forum '85. To the government of a Third World country, this could no doubt significantly influence the Kenyan government's treatment of the conference.

While the Heritage Foundation doesn't clearly define "potentially troublesome delegations," there has been some speculation that lesbians are also on the hit list to be denied entry visas. Homosexuality is illegal in Kenya but a staff member at the Kenyan Consolate in Beverly Hills denied it was a policy to deny visas to lesbians. "We don't ask you what you do in your bedroom [as part of the visa application]," she said. She added that lesbianism "is very Western. We [Kenyans] don't even know what [homosexuality] is."

Regardless of who gets to Nairobi, issues considered "political" by the Heritage Foundation and the US government are sure to be raised. Apartheid, disarmament and the plight of Palestinian refugees continue to be women's issues as long as there are women affected by them. Arvonne S. Fraser wrote that "women cannot expect to remain isolated from world problems. The whole purpose of the decade is to demonstrate that women do have a contribution to make not only to solving their own problems but in helping to solve world problems."

Many of those attending both conferences in Nairobi this summer will argue that women's issues do not exist, and therefore cannot be approached in a vacuum. While the specific agenda, and the US threat of a walkout, might limit its discussion of certain issues, the NGO Forum is an open forum for an exchange of information and ideas. Patricia Shroeder emphasized the importance of the conference being held in a Third World country and stressed the need for white feminists to go to Nairobi "as listeners."

"Nothing will be abstract," Shroeder said, explaining that women will come from their countries to share the experiences of women in their homelands. "No one can hide behind an intellectual pearl," she said, adding that for women, the issue at the NGO Forum is liberation—"even if it is not on the agenda" of the official UN conference.

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Kicking the Patriarchal Habit

by Maureen Long and Janice Mazurek

"IF YOU'RE LOOKING for hot sex, you'll be disappointed," quipped Nancy Manahan, co-editor of *Lesbian Nuns: Breaking Silence* at a booksigning last Friday at Bookshop Santa Cruz. *Breaking Silence*, contrary to some media hype, is not an exploitation of the sex lives of lesbian nuns, but rather an exploration of the spiritual, sexual and emotional self. Since its release earlier this spring the book has been embroiled in controversy.

While the Roman Catholic Church has not issued a formal statement on the book, Manahan and co-editor Rosemary Curb, themselves lesbians and former nuns, were denied a television appearance in Boston following pressure from that city's Catholic archdiocese. But perhaps the greatest affront to the book and its contributors was the recent publication of excerpts in *Forum*—a subsidiary of Penthouse Limited.

Manahan highlighted the *Forum* controversy before an audience of nearly 100 people at the booksigning. "What was most devastating," Manahan said, "was violating the trust that the contributors put into us, [and our trust] in the publishers." Naiad Press, a woman-owned publishing house in Florida, sold limited rights of the book to *Forum* without first consulting either Manahan or Curb or any of the contributors whose work was sold. In fact, Curb found out about the sale when she read it in *Publisher's Weekly*.

Barbara Greir, the editor of Naiad Press, said she sold the rights to attract a larger audience. In selling the rights to *Forum*, Greir said she hoped that women of all backgrounds would become more familiar with lesbian and feminist literature. In an interview with *Off Our Backs*, Greir claimed she intended for the excerpts to be published as a whole, but *Forum* edited the pieces—leaving only the more sexually-explicit passages.

The publication, "undercuts everything we've been saying," said Curb last week. Curb said that the book is a dangerous one "because it tells the truth of women spiritually, intellectually loving each other." *Forum's* version, she said, simply re-enforced stereotypes of women as sex images to fulfill men's fantasies.

In response to the outrage at the sale Greir has written letters of apology to the contributors, explaining the events leading up to the sale and admitting gross error in judgement. Curb and Manahan have now secured veto rights to any subsequent letters of support to contributors Mary Brady, Maria Christina and Margaret [no last name] whose work appeared in *Forum*.

Amid all the media coverage that has sensationalized the book and caused it to reach a larger audience, the original intent of the book has been nearly forgotten. Aside from the public and media's preoccupation with sex—which, in actuality takes up very little of the book—the book intensely focuses on the the links between religious life in the convent and lesbian communities. "Very little attention has been given to the spiritual aspect of the nuns' 'callings' to the convent and the spirituality many of the ex-nuns retain outside of the church," said Manahan.

The editors of this controversial book appeared last Friday at Bookshop Santa Cruz.

> *Amid all the media coverage that has sensationalized the book and gained it a larger audience, its original intent has been nearly forgotten.*

Addressed to a feminist/lesbian audience, Manahan acknowledged that the focus on sex and lesbianism could stem from the fact that many feminist/lesbians and the readership in general are unfamiliar with the concepts of contemplative life and religious vocations. "What most people want to hear about is sex," said Manahan, noting a recent interview she and Curb had on a San Francisco television talk show. The program, she said, was called "Sex and the Church."

Despite the sex/lesbianism stereotypes surrounding their book Manahan and Curb try to emphasize the spirituality theme as much as possible. "Whenever we can we try to push the issue [of spirituality]," said Manahan, noting a recent radio interview she and Curb had on KZSC at UC Santa Cruz. She added, however, that in brief—usually television—interviews, the opportunity to bring up religious convictions rarely arises.

Mired in misconception and controversy, *Breaking Silence*, said Manahan, "is about the truth of women loving women. . . about women whom the patriarchy thought they had under their thumbs." Curb and Manahan sought to connect religious life with feminist struggle and to see religious sisters and lesbian sisters as a continuum. *Breaking Silence*, said Manahan, "can be a wedge that could crack the patriarchy."

Despite the many painful scars left by the sensationalization of the book, the fact remains—that at number five on the Bay Area's best seller list—*Breaking Silence* is being read and people are finding out for themselves about nuns' and former nuns' lives. "We have received many letters from women of all walks of life who have been deeply touched by the book," said Manahan, adding "the power of transforming ourselves from silence and lies to language and truth is an issue that touches everyone."

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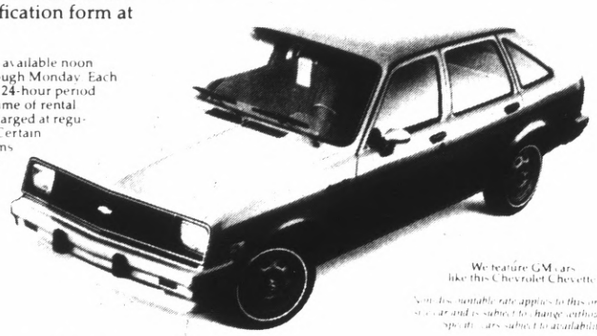

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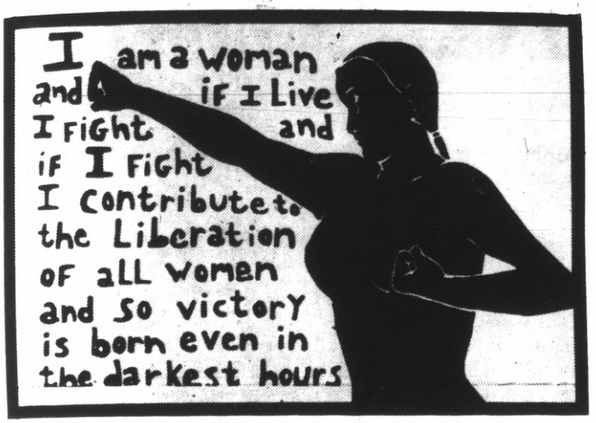

Crude Nudes

Picture a pageant without low-cut, slinky gowns, spiked heels or swimsuits. Sound good? Try again. The Ms. Nude America Pageant is trying to worm its way into the San Francisco Center and, according to its promoter Danny Zezzo, it promises "something for the ladies, the guys, and the gays." Zezzo is trying to move the pageant from its hotly-contested home in San Jose to San Francisco

According to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, San Francisco, is understandably no more receptive than neighboring San Jose. "I've just learned of this event and I take a very dim view of it," said Mayor Dianne Feinstein, adding, "such an event does nothing for the city at all and I think women's organizations will be up in arms about it."

Zezzo's pageant has already incurred the wrath of former San Jose Mayor Janet Gray Hayes, the city manager, the police chief, women's groups and fundamentalist churches during its three-year stint there.

Zezzo plans to infuse a dose of "equality" this year by sponsoring the first annual Northern California male-stripper championships to complement the Ms. Nude contestants. Mayor Feinstein, however, readily responded, "No matter how you look at it a Miss Nude America pageant is an exploitation of women. Apparently this one will exploit men too. I would hope that San Francisco has gone beyond such exploitations."

Here's the Beef

While this year's Miss California contestants are no doubt eagerly dieting away those last few corpuscles of body fat, and shining their smiles to Farrah Fawcett perfection, the local Myth California pageanteers are also making final preparations to coincide with the event on June 24.

According to Myth California organizer Ann Simonton, the theme for this year's demonstrations will be the "The Chain of Command." The protest procession includes a float boasting larger-than-life sculptures of a young girl, a Miss California contestant, a Playboy bunny and a woman being assaulted. All these sculptures will be connected by a chain, which, according to Myth California participants, exposes the Miss California pageant as a link in the chain of enculturation that teaches women to be no more than objects for possession, consumption and disposal. Features from last year's Myth California pageant—including a sculpture of an ancient moon goddess—will also be on hand this year to symbolize a strong image of womanhood, one that can help break the sterotypes like those depicted in the float statues.

Santa Cruz resident Chris Tedesco is currently constructing the sculptures for this year's float, and Simonton said she is "very grateful" for his efforts and pleased to see more men contributing to the Myth California cause. She added that the California Anti-Sexist Men's Political Caucus has also been working to publicize the Myth California event.

After complaints of harrassment from Miss California pageant-goers last year, the Santa Cruz Police Department plans to keep a tight lid on this year's pageant proceedings by blockading streets adjacent to the Civic Center with 83 police officers. Protesters will be allotted sectioned-off areas one block away from the Civic Center. Although Simonton said the police plans are "overkill," she added that "at least we have two whole blocks to ourselves"—for signs, costumes, songs, and speeches. She reported that she has also negotiated with the police to allow five Myth California leafleteers within the blockaded area.

Simonton, who plans to appear in an authentic beef-steak skirt, expects a large turnout and predicted "it's going to be wild out there this year." Anyone with "extroverted tendencies," said Simonton, is urged to "come on down."

Fees Don't Register

The decision made last week by the campus Reg Fee Committee to deny any funding to the UCSC Women's Center has raised questions of student representation on the committee and the committee's funding priorities. Though the decision has not yet been officially announced, and is still awaiting final approval by the chancellor, supporters of the center are acting quickly to rally an appeal to the decision.

Linda Kahler, a student on the Women's Center Steering Committee, explained that the committee responded to the decision with "disbelief." She said that since students will benefit the most from the center, the committee's funding denial is "completely inappropriate."

The Reg Fee Committee reached the decision after reviewing all the proposals submitted by student groups for 1985-86 funding, according to Bruce Moore, Vice Chancellor of Student Services and a member of the committee. Moore said the major reason for the funding denial was the $90,000 "seed money"—or start-up funds—that the chancellor granted for the initial establishment of the center. "It's not as if they're unfunded," he said, adding that he speculated "next year there would be some money [for the center]."

Helene Moglen, coordinator of the women's studies program and instrumental in creating the women's center, said that it seemed "bizarre" for the Reg Fee Committee to deny funding on these grounds. She claimed that the seed money is specifically earmarked for the start-up of the center and that the center could not survive longer than a year and a half on that money alone.

Moglen pointed out that UCSC is the only school in the UC system that does not have a women's center funded largely or entirely by student reg fees. She called the funding denial "a terrible precedent to set" because it indicates that the Reg Fee Commmittee does not see a women's center as a necessary student service. She also reported that only one student member of the 12-member Reg Fee Committee was present when she made the presentation for funds, and therefore questioned the validity of the committee's decision.

Both Moglen and Kahler stressed the need for the center to receive funding from the initial stages because the money is necessary for establishing the center. Both also pointed out that any other possible outside funding sources would be difficult to secure without first establishing the center.

A petition is currently circulating the campus, and students who support reg fee funding of the center are asked to write the chancellor. "Something is being said by the vote that is very distressing," Moglen said, adding that the vote indicates that the Reg Fee Committee does not believe students will benefit from the center.

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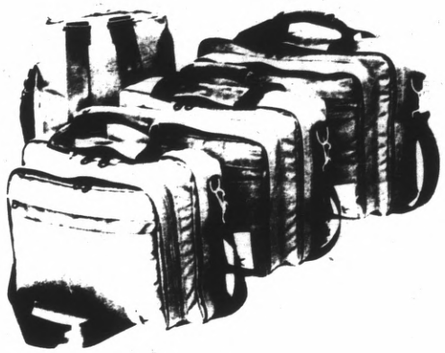

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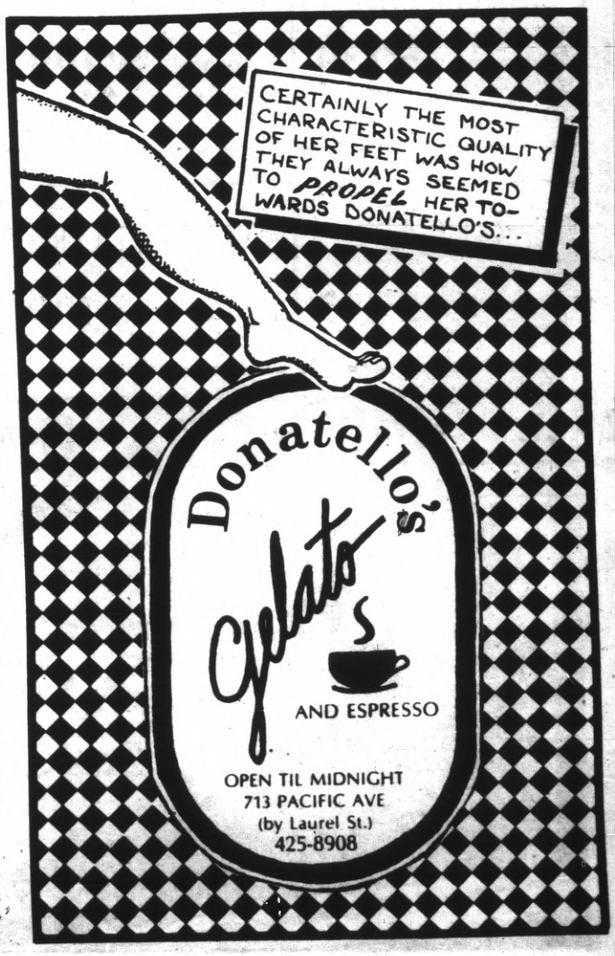
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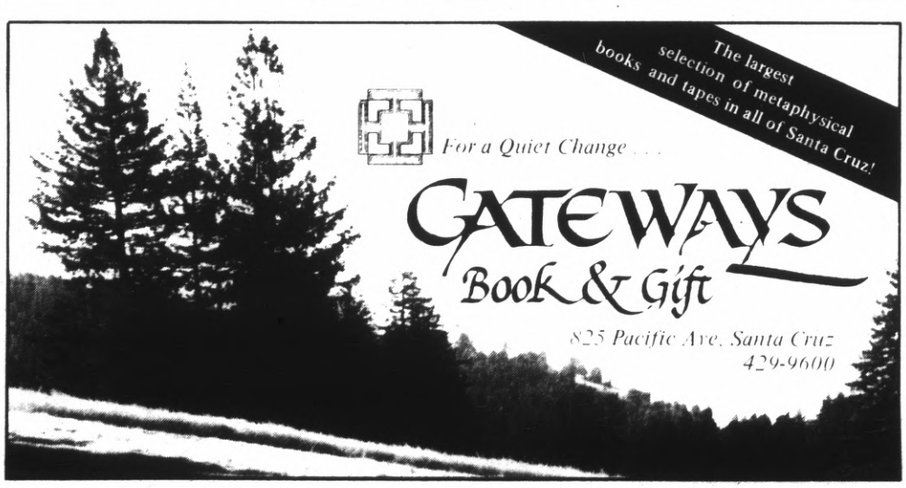
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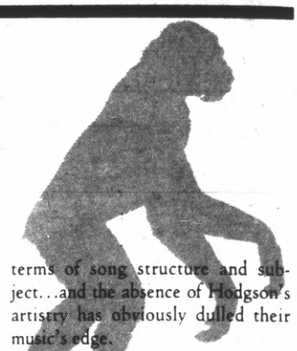

Supertramp

Brother Where You Bound (A&M)—Sometimes I catch myself bitching about pop musicians and their reliance on high tech synthesizers and engineering. When I stop and examine my musical tastes, however, I realize I often use the "high tech" criticism as a scapegoat. After all, I love old Bob Dylan as much as I love Pink Floyd, and without modern technology Stevie Ray Vaughan's incredible electric guitar work on "Lenny" would never have been captured on a record. Another group that has successfully blended technology and artistry is Supertramp. Unfortunately their latest effort, *Brother Where You Bound*, falls short.

Brother is Supertramp's first original effort since *Breakfast in America* in 1979 and since the recent loss of songwriter/vocalist/guitarist/keyboardist Roger Hodgson to a solo career. Technically, *Brother* is a very good album; Supertramp has always been and still is a tight, polished, well-orchestrated group. But they take fewer musical risks on this album in terms of song structure and subject...and the absence of Hodgson's artistry has obviously dulled their music's edge.

Examples of this are easy to come by on *Brother*'s first side. The "hit single," "Cannonball," is a standard you-done-me-wrong song with a weak metaphor ("I felt it all, just like a cannonball"). The lyrics all rhyme—as always—but often appear vapid and contrived without the musical richness once apparent in their works. Restraint in style and form leaves the listener with little to remember among the album's first few tracks.

The title track, a 16-minute epic tune reminiscent of "Rudy" and "Gone Hollywood" from older albums, bears closer scrutiny. It's obviously aiming high in the category of modern symphonic arrangement. A mosaic texture, achieved with the layering of voices, sound effects, and instrumentation, reminds one of vintage Supertramp and Pink Floyd. The band experiments with a chaotic jazz style which might be fun to see performed but is too random in a recording.

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To fill in the void left by Roger Hodgson, Supertramp recruited ex-Pink Floyd member David Gilmour for this track. Gilmour's electric guitar could be the saving grace of the song: near the end he begins a ripping, wailing solo—but just as it is getting off the ground and away from the basic melody, the song fades and ends.

The final cut, "Ever Open Door," is a short-and-sweet plea for nice things like love and friendship from a guy whose world has been "dull, dark and grey." I must admit, I'm a sucker for this song form: it starts slowly and builds on itself, elevating to a final, joyous note. Definitely an appropriate song for the end of an album called *Brother Where You Bound.*

Supertramp deserves credit for recording few songs short enough to be acceptable to radio programmers (they are obviously not out to capture many slots in the Top 40). Yet if they are going to survive on critical acclaim, they will have to focus less on their technical abilities and more on their emotional expression. And they'd better get themselves a good guitarist.

—Rise Keller

The Beatfarmers

Tales of the New West (Rhino)—The name suggests their musical style: Honest rock and roll with a hearty dose of country and a tad of punk.

Honest is the most appropriate term for this band: "The Beat Farmers would exist no matter what was currently happening [on the modern music scene]," explains the Beat Farmer's Almanac, a 12-page Xeroxed pamphlet with their history, lyrics, cricket pie and headcheese cake recipes as well as social do's and don't's. They sing and play because that's what they like to do best.

Yet strangely enough, this very style of r'n'r cowpunk appears to be the "in" thing of the mid-'80s. The increasing popularity of bands such as Rank and File, Los Lobos and the Violent Femmes confirms this; record sales from Neil Young's upcoming country LP will probably do so too.

When listening to the Beat Farmers, you'll find yourself comparing their songs to other recording artists. "When Do They Go," for example, could just as well have been on Tom Petty's latest effort—the southern accent drags on and it's oh-so-sappy. Similarly, the pure country tunes "California Kid" (*Tied what was left of my horse to a hitch, walked into a saloon they called the Busted Bitch; I ordered up a whiskey, he asked me for my bread; I paid him two bits and then I pumped him full of lead*) and "Happy Boy" (*My little dog Spot got hit by a car, a-hubba hubba hubba hubba...*) could have been roared by an intoxicated Johnny Cash. I'd bet my horse that REM, Bruce Springsteen and Lou Reed have their niches on the Beat Farmer's record shelves.

But these are the Beat Farmers. Though their sound seems like a potpourri of many greats, the collaboration and execution of it makes the band distinctive. The Beat Farmers are a down-to-earth, no-bull bunch of dudes who, in my opinion, have released one of the best darn records of the year.

—Pierre Paté

Nina Hagen

In Ekstasy (Columbia)—Hagen's approach sounds like a heavy metal interpretation of the *National Enquirer:* UFOs and shock value sex wrapped in a package of gut level vocal gymnastics and kitchen sink eclecticism. Her choice of cover tunes displays an instinct for the casually bizarre. Not only do we get "My Way" (Sid Vicious' version, natch) *and* "The Lord's Prayer," but Norman Greenbaum's early '70s classic "Spirit in the Sky."

In Ekstasy's main asset is the uninhibited cavalcade of squeals, grunts, operatic tidbits and rap that tumbles out of Hagen's mouth. Rap homeboys Afrika Bambaata and the soul Sonic Force guest on "Prima Nina in Ekstasy," further confusing her claim to be "the mother of punk." I suppose we're dealing with Euro-rap here. The lyrics all have a free association quality to them and on "Gods of Aquarius" (not as bad as it sounds) she claims, "I really don't want no more fighting/What I want is automatic writing."

The scattershot imagery and patchwork musical quality make the whole affair sound like the ramblings of a pre-teen who's just discovered the wonderful world of hallucinogens. The album cover and sleeve are embellished by Hagen in junior high school scribbles stuffed to the margins with little hearts and tear drops and photos of Nina sporting about 30 different hairstyles. I get the impression that the artist is still a bit confused, genre-wise. Next to uninspired metal guitar rave-ups like "1985 Ekstasy Drive" we find a dance floor cutie like "Universal Radio" featuring crisply burbling synthesizers reminiscent of "Warm Leatherette" and "Tainted Love." This one should find its way onto my next party tape.

But back to that voice. It's as if Hagen is a multiphrenic personality with an endless stream of personae taking part in each phrase, sometimes surrendering the microphone in mid-syllable. The total effect is indescribable, but maybe it sounds like a jam featuring Popeye, Cyndi Lauper, Alvin and the Chipmunks and Vincent Price. Without this quick-change act, I doubt that most of this album would be worthwhile. There are some gems among the dirt, but it's mostly dirt.

—MODE

Weather Report

Sportin' Life (CBS)—When Weather Report played at the Civic last year, I expected to get a first-hand experience of the greatest fusion group around. What my friends and I got instead was a lot of loud, disjointed and, quite frankly, obnoxious electric sounds battering my precious eardrums. But it wasn't really surprising. Weather Report's last three albums have suffered from what a Berkeley friend calls "Technomonia," or in other words a bunch of incredible musicians being incredibly technical in their playing but seemingly forgetting nobody paid money to hear them practicing.

Sportin' Life is different. Plenty different. The new album is easily the best of the last three, and even places well within the ranks of the Jaco Pastorius and Peter Erskine days (the group's former bassist and drummer). Joining master "synther" Zawinul and Wayne "Mr. Reed" Shorter are Mino Cinelu on percussion, Victor Bailey on bass, and Omar Hakim (who incidentally also plays on the new Dire Straits album) on trap drums. And if this incredibly tight and tasteful union of musicians isn't enough, four vocalists—including the Bay Area's Bobby McFerrin—add to the sound.

Though all the cuts on this album are very worthy of mention, three stand out enough to describe the well-appreciated diversity of the music. The first track, "Corner Pocket," says "Weather Report" all through it. Starting with a beautifully arranged vocal improvisation by McFerrin and others, the song shifts into a medium fast funk beat. Drums and percussion work together and off each other perfectly here and throughout the album, and tenor and synthesizer are very appealing in the classic Weather Report melody line. Of special interest is how the band members sacrificed none of their technical facility but work together well enough to produce a tight, melodic foot-stomping piece.

"Indiscretions" slows the beat down a little with a simple and steady drum rhythm, accompanied by an appealing steel drum line in the background. Over this groundwork flows Shorter's tenor saxophone with sparse and sensitive synth accompaniment. The simplicity of this cut is a nice change of pace from the usual fast and complex trademark.

Lastly, but most possibly the finest song is "Confians." This slow ballad begins with acoustic guitar picking (yes... acoustic) setting up a medium Samba beat with flute and percussion. Zawinul is in the back with extended rich chords and soprano sax overdubs. Latin vocals and choruses add the finishing touches to a—may I say it—beautiful piece.

If this is a sampler of what Weather Report is up to, maybe the days of *Mysterious Traveler* and *Birdland* aren't gone forever, or at least not completely. Betting *Sportin' Life* isn't just a fluke, I'm looking forward to more of the same.

—Mark Gilbert

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Beyond the Walls

Israel's Movie Milestone

by Jason Roberts

PITY THE POOR ISRAELI cinema. Despite having one of the largest *per capita* movie-going audiences in the world—and government underwriting since 1954—Israel's filmmakers have earned a reputation as the international film community's also-rans. Ephraim Katz put it best and kindly in his *Film Encyclopedia* (1979): "The technical quality of Israeli film progressed more rapidly than its artistic merit. The weakest link has been the script, which has often lacked originality or universal interest."

In any context, *Beyond the Walls* would be acclaimed as an emotionally powerful, visually stunning film. But given the current state of Israeli cinema, Uri Barbash and Rudy Cohen's prison drama can be seen as nothing short of a national masterpiece, a stereotype-shattering work announcing an industry's coming of age. *Walls* garnered first prize at the Venice Film Festival and an Academy Award nomination—a milestone achievement for a country previously distinguished by films like *Lemon Popsicle* and *The Uranium Conspiracy*.

Much of *Walls'* strength comes from its focus on a dramatically charged situation unique to Israel. Inside a high-security prison, Arabs convicted of terrorism are incarcerated with Israeli criminals, most of whom are patriots despite their outlaw status. The result is a small-scale version of Middle East conflict, further compounded by the brutality of prison life. Add the intrigues of drug trafficking and murderously corrupt prison officials, and violence—gut-wrenching violence—is inevitable.

Unlike similar prison dramas (*Midnight Express, Brubaker*), *Walls* doesn't shy away from the fact that, for one reason or another, its characters *deserve* to be in prison. Uri (Arnon Zadok), the leader of the Israeli inmate faction, may have soulful eyes and a wistful manner—but when his group terrorizes an Israeli soldier convicted of treason (Assi Dayan, the actor son of Moshe Dayan), his sadism is as craven as the others'. Issam (Muhammad Bakri) may be almost Gandhian in his quiet dignity—but we're reminded that he's serving three consecutive life terms for the terrorist bombing of a civilian bus.

Yet Uri and Issam are viable as the "heroes" of the story, largely because an even more reprehensible figure is on the other side of the bars, seeking to pit them against each other: Yechiel (Roberto Polak), a thoroughly corrupt prison chief. When this convict drug peddler (and Israeli) threatens to go to the authorities, Yechiel orders him killed and attempts to pin the blame on the Arabs. As misunderstanding and manipulation lead to bloodshed, it's hard not to view *Walls* as a metaphorical plea for peace in the Middle East.

It's to director/co-screenwriter Barbash's credit that metaphorism is handled with subtlety, much as the violence is graphic yet not gratuitously so. The paralleling of Uri and Issam is both even-handed and believable, even when the hatred between them is palpable.

Walls does occasionally ring untrue, most notably in an incongruous subplot about a prison musician (Boaz Sharaabi) competing in a national song festival. The Arab protagonists are on occasion given weak and/or confused motivations. When Issam's followers scream for the death of an Israeli minion, it's unclear whether or not the audience should sympathize with their rage: do they want him dead because of his drug dealings, or because he has offended the honor of an Arab? The film strikes a few too many ambiguous notes, especially in the inconclusive conclusion.

On a purely visual level, *Walls* is beautifully composed without *seeming* composed. Instead of exulting in grime and dankness, director of photography Amnon Salomon takes advantage of the fact that seven men in a single cell can't help but array themselves in awkward—yet visually interesting—tableaus.

I find it safe to conclude that *Walls* is not an anomaly, but a new standard by which Israeli films to come will be measured. . . favorably. With its comprehensive (if not sympathetic) portrayal of Arab terrorists and harsh treatment of Israeli authorities, this government-sponsored film couldn't exist without a deep and enduring commitment to the enrichment of the nation's cinema. It's a pronounced lack of commercialism and compromise that makes *Beyond the Walls* beyond the pale. ✓

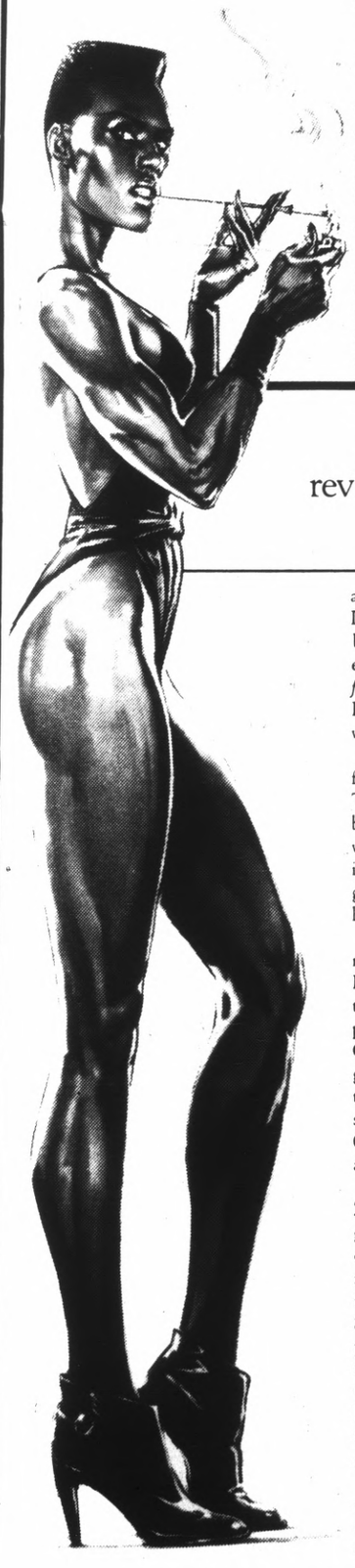
> *Walls* is nothing short of a national masterpiece, a stereotype-shattering work announcing an industry's coming of age.

Beyond the Walls *is now playing at the Nickelodeon Theatre.*

A View to a Kill

A High-Yield Bond

by Karen Cox



CALL ME SHELTERED. Call me square. Call me lazy, but I've never gotten around to seeing any of the 15 James Bond movies of the past. Were it not for an intractible Arts Editor, I wouldn't have gotten around to seeing the latest. Yet he insisted, and now I'm glad he did.

It stars Roger Moore, and I understand that for some, this immediately determines the quality of a Bond film, i.e., the decade-old Moore versus Sean Connery debate. But uninformed as I am, I don't know anything about that, so I won't comment on it. I *do* know what I like, and I liked *A View to a Kill*. My companion informed me that the plots of *View* and *Goldfinger* are similar. Be that as it may, I'm now having a serious love affair with 007.

Despite a rehashed plot, this reviewer is now having a serious love affair with 007.

I can't believe that I missed Bond for all these years. Where have I been? This incredibly cool Britisher has been there on the screen for years, just waiting for my eager eyes to gaze adoringly at him. I'm glad I saw *View* and got the chance to meet Bond; it was a lot of fun.

"Fun" is the word for Bond movies—"fun" and "action-packed." Moore is simply *fun* as Bond: licensed to kill, yet charming. *View* is action-packed with a blimp deflating atop the Golden Gate Bridge, a psychotic genius (Christopher Walken), plotting to destroy Silicon Valley (oooo—so close to home, how scary! Save us 007, save us.) and Grace Jones kickin' ass.

The plot quite simply involves Max Zoren (Walken), the product of a genetic experiment peformed in a concentration camp in Nazi Germany, attempting to monopolize the microchip market by annihilating the Silicon Valley competition. So he plans to flood the earthquake faults around the valley, causing a tremor which will destroy it. As Zorin and his lady, May Day, Walken and singer-turned-actress Jones make a formidable team of would-be Bondbusters.

Walken is a very talented man. After seeing him give great performances in *The Deer Hunter* and *The Dead Zone*, and watching him tap dance his way through *Pennies From Heaven*, I've come to believe that he's one of the best actors around. It must be difficult to play a Bond adversary and not look like a fool, but Walken does a great job.

Yet Jones is the toughest character in the film, hoisting people over her head, parachuting off the Eiffel Tower; except for an odd haircut that makes her look like she's wearing Mouseketeer ears, Jones looks great in *View*. Writers Richard Maibaum and Michael Wilson, and director John Glen wisely kept her lines to a minimum, for when Jones does speak, she sounds unnatural and forced. It might have worked to the filmmakers' advantage to have made May Day a mute, because whenever she said something, I thought, "Gee, are everyone else's lines this bad?" I listened closely to the dialogue, and sure enough, the whole script was weak. Jones just stood out because she's not as seasoned an actor as the rest of the cast.

Patrick McNee (Steed of the classic TV show *The Avengers*), plays Bond's fellow British Secret Service agent. McNee lends the film his years of experience, handling his poorly-written role with class and panache.

Moore handles himself well, too—but he's not an actor, he's a movie star. However, he does have 007 down pat; he's been playing him for years now. Although Moore may not have McNee's talent, we accept him because he *is* Bond. . . although die hard Connery connoisseurs may beg to differ. Who cares if it's a bad script? The film is still "fun" and "action-packed," my pre-established requirements for a successful Bond movie.

So my first encounter with Bond was inspiring; I'm going to make a point of seeing some of the older 007 adventures. For those of you who have known Bond for years: if great dialogue and originality are what you look for in the movies then *View* isn't for you. And for you non-zealous, "James Bond? He's all right," sporadic Bond-watchers, *A View to a Kill* is two hours of action-packed fun. Or fun-packed action.

A View to a Kill *is now playing at the Del Mar.*

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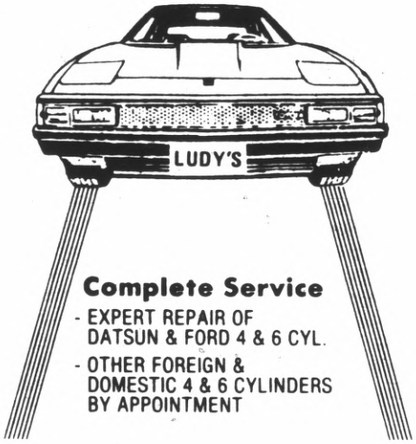

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The Way We Weird

by J. Nolan Void

When I was a child I spake as a child. But when I grew to personhood, I put away my childish things and printed up my resume.
—from *Networking with God: The New-Tech Old Testament for the '80s* (Public Whim Press, $66.60)

I'M SAYING GOODBYE TO some good friends this month, people whose matriculations at the Ultimate Continuous Social Circus have come to an end. Some are bound for Africa; others have already saved up the down payment on a combination neon-everything, dipped-in-chocolate-everything-else boutique on the Mall. But geography is only one of the distances between college and the sobering lockstep of Adult Life (gad, doesn't the term evoke Brylcreem and trailer parks?). I shudder to use an Ann Landers word, but "maturity" has stepped in to separate the now-amphibious frogs from the tadpoles, so to speak.

How did it happen? By what mysterious process does a callow teenager metamorphize into something that passes for a grown-up? Years of research have eliminated the lone gunman theory, pointing instead to a long, intricate conspiracy of many factors. Let's set the Wayback and find out, shall we? If the graduands among you will bear with me...This Was Your College Career!

FRESHPERSON YEAR. You arrive on campus, either seduced by the idyllic recruiting posters ("Coming to Santa Cruz is a Good Idea") or because you were forcibly redirected from Berkeley straight into the clutches of Chancellor Bob "Shanghai" Sinsheimer.

No matter; you're here for the duration. Even if coming to UCSC was indeed your own personal Good Idea, no amount of guided tours and catalogues could have staved off the confusion you now feel. You are actually excited at the prospect of living in the dorms (the memory of this will seem hilarious in years to come). Although you join wholeheartedly in the primary campus ritual—ragging on Saga—you're secretly thrilled at the fact that you don't have to wash dishes.

Academically, you'll never be more organized than you are now. Notebooks, ring dividers, index cards and other collegiate paraphenalia are acquired and arrayed in an almost totemistic fashion, wielded like a badge of office. You are still wearing clothing purchased for you by your parents.

SOPHOMORE YEAR: You are Committed to something. Be it Beat Poetry, Esalen, recycling or Papua New Guinea for Papua New Guineans, you are consumed by the righteousness of the newly converted. You often wonder—out loud and at length—why *everyone* isn't completely committed to Beat Poetry, Esalen, recycling or Papua New Guinea for Papua New Guineans. Other people wonder why you weren't strangled at birth.

You have now discovered another campuswide ritual—sexual experimentation—and as a result you have your share of awkward moments passing former lovers on the paths, in the hallways and on the bus. These awkward moments will not go away; in fact, on the eve of your graduation you'll still be making meaningless and brief conversation with everyone you've ever french-kissed.

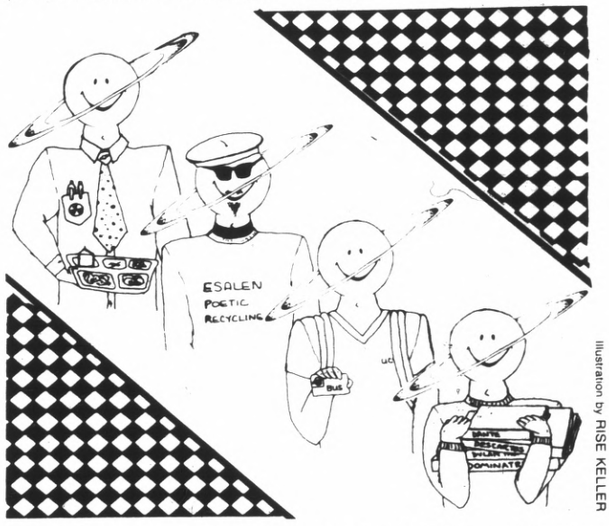

Illustration by RISE KELLER

Academically, you now have a stable of favorite professors and have mastered the fine art of asking for extensions on term papers. Your parents wonder why you do not write/call/visit them more often.

JUNIOR YEAR: You now live off campus, acclimating yourself to the Outside World by paying most of your income for the privilege of sleeping in a converted utility closet. You have developed a love/hate relationship with Santa Cruz—there are moments when you'd like to spend the rest of your life here, and moments when you'd rather be in Wapanucka, Oklahoma. You have now worn a book-filled backpack for a total of 19,000 hours, deforming your spine and making you chiropractor bait for the next 30 years. If placed end to end, the number of University #1 buses you have now ridden would stretch from here to Luxembourg.

Academically, you have changed your major and/or scrambled to make up breadth requirements previously ignored. You have pased one or more classes sheerly through either divine intervention or a temporary caffeine-induced competence. Your parents have now converted your old bedroom into a den.

SENIOR YEAR: In a sudden, panicked moment, you realize that you're supposed to have acquired almost all of a college education by now. This prompts you to "get serious" about studying, which means your room actually contains more textbooks than empty Dominatrix Pizza delivery boxes. You resume writing/calling/visiting your parents, all too aware that you may be moving back into the den soon. Your college years conclude with a massive regurgitation of data (orals, senior thesis, etc.), after which you feel much better.

You leave The City on a Hill with a personalized parchment, well-developed calf muscles and an intimate acquaintance with bureaucracy. These—plus any facts you may have gleaned along the way—comprise the arsenal with which you're supposed to take on the world. Give it your best shot, folks!

***

I must confess that yours truly will not be among the legions of the leaving come June's end; oh, I could have been, but popular demand (academic probation, several classless quarters) dictates that I haunt this campus for at least a little while longer. Barring catastrophe or a lucrative job offer, you can resign yourselves to another year of a Void in your life. Have a good summer. ✓

As Recreational Science correspondent for City on a Hill, *Mr. Void likes you and wants to be your friend.*

ANNOUNCEments

To submit an announcement, get a typed press release to the Stonehouse by Monday at 5pm. If you don't edit it, we will, so please keep them as short as possible.

MONEY FOR MURDERERS? Congress will soon vote on "humanitarian" aid to the contras fighting in Nicaragua. If they are given this $14 million, the National Committee of the Emergency Response Network has called for nationwide actions of resistance on Wednesday, June 12. A Community Meeting will be held in Santa Cruz on Monday, June 10 at 8pm at Louden Nelson center to discuss plans for civil disobedience and legal protest. We encourage you to attend a nonviolence workshop on Saturday, June 8 from 10-4 at Louden Nelson. We will protest this insane war on the Nicaraguan people until we stop it! To help, call 458-0303.

COMPUTER SCIENCE MAJORS—want to put your conscience to work? Asbestos Victims of America, a local, nonprofit organization dedicated to educating the public about asbestos hazards and supporting asbestos-disease victims, needs help setting up the data base in their new computer system. If you are interested in donating any time this summer, call 476-5646 weekdays, from 9 to 5.

A SERIES OF SUMMER DANCE WORKSHOPS will be offered in ballet, jazz and contemporary modern dance as well as special sessions highlighting Laban, Flamenco, and sources and structures for improvisation. Contact 425-6331 to enroll in one ten-hour session or any combination of one- to six-week sessions. Enrollment hours are Monday through Thursday, 9:30am to 8pm, Friday, 8:30am to 4:30pm and dates include June 17 through July 26.

SUMMER REFORESTATION BRIGADES IN NICARAGUA!! Two month-long brigades are now forming. For more information, call 429-1039, or write: BEP, 128 Pearl Alley, Santa Cruz, CA 95060.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE MEDIA—June 11th—"What's So Bad About Beauty Pageants?" Find out why thousands of Santa Cruzans have joined the Myth California protest. June 18th—"What Can *You* Do About Sexual Violence?" Donahue on "Slasher Films," "Silent Shame," an NBC Report on child porn/abuse, Porn Protests against Hustler. Both events at Louden Nelson center at 8pm. Discussions will follow. A Benefit for Myth California 1985. Sliding scale $2-5. Call 429-3504 or 423-4299.

REMOVAL OF GRADE I: June 7 is the last day for graduate students to submit validated petition ($10 fee) and coursework for removal of incomplete from winter quarter. Instructor's office.

INSTRUCTION ENDS JUNE 9.
FINAL EXAMINATIONS: JUNE 10-14.
QUARTER ENDS JUNE 14

ACCLAIMED CHILEAN ANDEAN MUSIC GROUP "ILLAPU" to perform in Santa Cruz. The internationally renown Chilean ensemble "ILLAPU" (ee-ya-poo) will perform in concert June 20, at Santa Cruz High School (415 Walnut Avenue). The concert begins at 8pm. ILLAPU is well-known in Chile, Europe and Latin America. Due to their defense of human rights they are blacklisted by Chile's ruling Chilean military junta. Advance tickets are available for $6.50 at Blue Rhythm Records in Capitola and Cymbaline Records in Santa Cruz. Tickets at the door will be $8-12, sliding scale.

IS YOUR PG&E BILL HIGH? Would you like advice on how to reduce it? Is your dorm room too hot or too cold? If you are experiencing any of these or similar problems the resources of the Energy Conservation Center can help. For students, faculty and staff. Call or drop by soon. Downstairs at the Housing Services Building or call 429-4152.

ALL P.E. FACILITY USERS must clear their lockers and return assigned locks, clothing and equipment by 8pm, June 14. No exceptions.

WOMEN'S CENTER DIRECTOR SEARCH You are cordially invited to the Candidate Reception for Diane Reeves. Monday, June 10, 1985, 12 noon to 1:30pm, Kresge College Room 159.

FRIENDS OF AMPES (the Association of Progressive Women of El Salvador) meets every Wednesday, 5-7pm at the CASA office, 128 Pearl Alley. New members welcome. For more info call 429-1039.

SENIOR THESIS WRITING Whether you're beginning or have left UCSC without finishing your thesis, UCSC Summer Session course HistCon S67 is made for you. June 24-July 26. Call Elizabeth for information at 427-3682.

CHANCELLOR'S OPEN OFFICE HOURS are on Tuesday, June 11 (last of the academic year), from 1:30-3:30pm.

NEED SUMMER HELP? If you need new employees to handle your summer workload, the Cabrillo College Student Employment Office can put you in touch with qualified and motivated applicants. The office pre-screens prospective applicants to be sure that your basic qualifications are met, saving you both time and money. Call 425-6413.

THE SANTA CRUZ ACTION NETWORK, SCAN, fast becoming one of the most important progressive political organizations in Santa Cruz County, will be holding its Third Annual Conference on June 9th from 10am to 1pm at the Louden Nelson Center. Former Berkeley City Councilperson Florence McDonald will speak. Workshops are planned, including: Dump Reagan, the SCAN precincting project, community organizing skills and analyzing the local Right Wing. Everyone is invited. For more information call SCAN: 458-9425.

SANTA CRUZ BIRD CLUB—Field Trip to Loma Prieta on June 9, 1985, Sunday, 8:30am. Leader: Randy Morgan, 475-6343.

DMS (USA/RIPTIDE) is assembling a Directory for democratically managed businesses. If you would like to be included, call 425-7478.

ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM is holding a free raffle to acquaint low-income Santa Cruz County residents with its no-cost weatherization services. A new microwave oven will be given to the winner of the raffle on Sept. 2, 1985. The raffle is open to low-income residents of Santa Cruz County, including owners and renters of apartments, homes, and mobile homes. The Energy Conservation Program is a nonprofit organization affiliated with Democratic Management Services, Inc. For a raffle entry form, or further information on free weatherization and insulation services, call 462-0414 or 688-7075.

THE AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY, in conjunction with Dominican Hospital, coordinates a patient/family support meeting on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, from 3 to 4pm in the Dominican Hospital Education Center. These sessions focus on caring and coping and are free. Recommended for those with cancer, those who have recovered from cancer, and their families and friends. For more information, call 423-4231 or 688-1749.

continued on next page

Illustration by RISE KELLER

Annoucing our GIGANTIC SPRING into SUMMER BICYCLE SALE!!!

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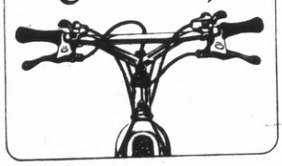
AT

the bicycle trip



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ANNOUNCEments

continued from previous page

HAVE TO BE OUT OF THE DORM? Santa Cruz Hostel opens Saturday, June 15, at Mission Hill Jr. High School gymnasium (Mission Street side). Facilities are mattresses on the gym floor, hot showers. Rates: $5 per night for AYH-IYHF card holders, $8 for others. Doors open 6pm, registration 6pm to 10:30pm each night. Three-night stay limit.

CAREER SERVICES 123 Hahn Student Services, 429-2183.
SOCIAL SCIENCE—Internships: Happy Valley Summer Recreation Program, life lab intern, summer. Assembly Calif. Legislature, ongoing, Santa Cruz, Monterey, volunteer. Public Defender Service, Washington, D.C. ongoing, pay & non-pay investigator internship.
APPLIED SCIENCES—Internships: Intelsat; Federal Prison System, US Dept. of Justice; Tri-Cities Discovery Center, Inc.
ARTS & HUMANITIES—Internships: The American Film Institute, volunteer, summer, Los Angeles; TeenAge Magazine, Massachusetts, pay, ongoing; Metro Publishing, San Jose Editorial Dept., pay position, ASAP summer; Los Angeles Contemporary Exhibitions, volunteer, ongoing.
NATURAL SCIENCES—Internships: Santa Clara summer/fall, pay computer internship. Happy Valley Summer Recreation program, summer, computer science intern. Council of Governments, summer/fall/winter.

INTERESTED IN OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT? Would you like to put your skills to work in an exciting job? The Peace Corps now has positions in forestry, fisheries, teaching, and community development. Science majors are especially needed. Office Hours: Roy Simpson: Mondays—3:30-5:30 and Fridays—2pm-4pm.

THE SANTA CRUZ WOMEN'S HEALTH CENTER'S next volunteer training group begins July 1. Learn valuable medical and health education skills while doing useful community work. Volunteers work in many areas at the health center are integral to our functioning. Applications available at 250 Locust St. Call 427-3500 for more info.

BEGINNING JUNE 26 the Santa Cruz Women's Health Center is sponsoring a support group for women dealing with issues of compulsive eating. The group will last six weeks and meet once a week. Call 427-3500 to pre-register.

COMMENCEMENTS: June 15, 16. Specific date announced by each college and the graduate divisions.
COURSE REPORTS from instructors are due by noon Monday, June 17. Board/committee office.
NARRATIVE EVALUATIONS are due from instructors Monday, July 8. College/division steno pool.
UNDERGRADUATES: Announcement of candidacy for bachelor's degree for summer, 1985. Last day to file with $3 fee is July 19. For undergraduates planning to graduate fall 1985, the first day to file without a $3 fee is July 19, and the last day to file with a $3 fee is October 7.
CHANGE OF COLLEGE/MAJOR/NAME: June 28 is the last day to file petition to be effective fall quarter. Office of the Registrar.

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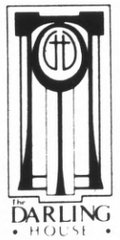

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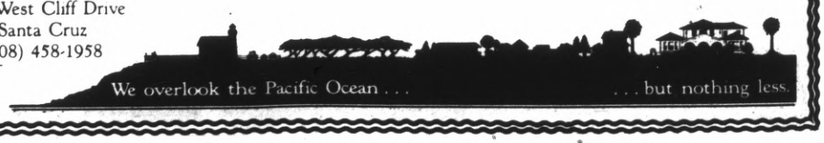

CLASSIFIEDads

HELP WANTED

SUMMER JOBS—Tired of the same old summer jobs? Earn $160-$250/wk. promoting toxic waste legislation, Bottle Bill, and consumer protection issues with CalPIRG, the state's largest consumer and environmental lobby. Training, travel, advancement. Call Chris to arrange interview. 429-2023.

FOR SALE

Schwinn Lady's 10-Speed $85, brand new Maytag clothes dryer, won on *Let's Make a Deal*, $225. 427-2655.

TAKAMINE steel string guitar: EF-360S, acoustic/electric. Great condition. Call 429-4696, and leave message for Stephanie.

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HOUSING

Female Housemate WANTED. ROOM FOR RENT in large sunny house near beach/Yacht Harbor. Full time employed or grad student. Clean, responsible NON-SMOKER Call Anita 429-4359 or 476-6854 day or evenings. $250 & deposit.

SUMMER SUBLET: Room in downtown house available for 1 woman. Late June late September. $230/month. Call Eve at 458-9729 or 429-4350.

WANTED: Summer sublet or possible year-long rental for 4-5 responsible UCSC women. PLEASE contact Julie 458-2011 early mornings, late evenings.

VACATION SUBLET 8MI TO CAPITOLA BEACH. HORSE COUNTRY, RIVER FRONT. 2 BEDROOMS, Available for summer. $550/m. 562-6245, MESSAGE.

Share unusually beautiful Brookdale home, 3 bedroom 2 bath, acre of redwoods, tile, wood, stained glass, $275, Loft $225, ½ utilities. Non-smoker, leave message. 338-3074, Michael.

TRAVEL

Take me to St. Louis, Louis. If you're driving towards St. Louis around July 1 and have room for me, a small futon, suitcase and great tapes, I have $. Elizabeth 475-1173.

Female Spanish speaker looking for a ride to Mexico City between June 15 and 20. Will share all expenses. Call Ana, 423-1549.

Rider(s) Wanted. Driving North to Chico June 24 or 25. Share expenses and conversation. Not much room for luggage. Call Rachel at 427-0136 or 429-4696.

MOVING SOUTH? Large truck to LA leaves June 20. Lots of room. Stuff delivered cheap. Mike, 425-0677.

LOST & FOUND

LOST: Brown Velcro wallet, May 24 at Cowell College. **REWARD.** Call Eric, 458-2367/475-0595.

MISCELLANEOUS

I am five, and my camera got stolen from our car. I am old enough for a camera and I want it back. Dean 426-2430.

No one said it better—or more often—than our favorite editor-in-chief:

(Emission Scorecard)

"Buuuurrrrrpp!!" 191
"pfffffttttt!!" 183.5
"aaawwwwCCHHHOOO!!" 359

Total emissions: .....1,567 m³

Thanks, Lisa, for giving us so much to remember you by!

—The Staff

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Domaine Chandon Blanc de Noir & Brut 250 $8.79	Chivas Regal 750 ML $15.99	KEGS Budweiser $34.95 Michelob $39.95
Vino Espumoso 750 ML (Spain) $1.99	Augsburger Bock 6 pack $2.69	Coors Cans Case Price $9.99
Grey Sauvignon Blanc 750 ML $5.39 (Organically grown grapes — A must try)	Cuervo Gold 750 ML $7.99	Coca Cola Cans 6 Pack $1.69
	J.F.J. 4.0 Liters Box Wine $3.99	Columbus Italian Salami 3 Lbs. $8.50

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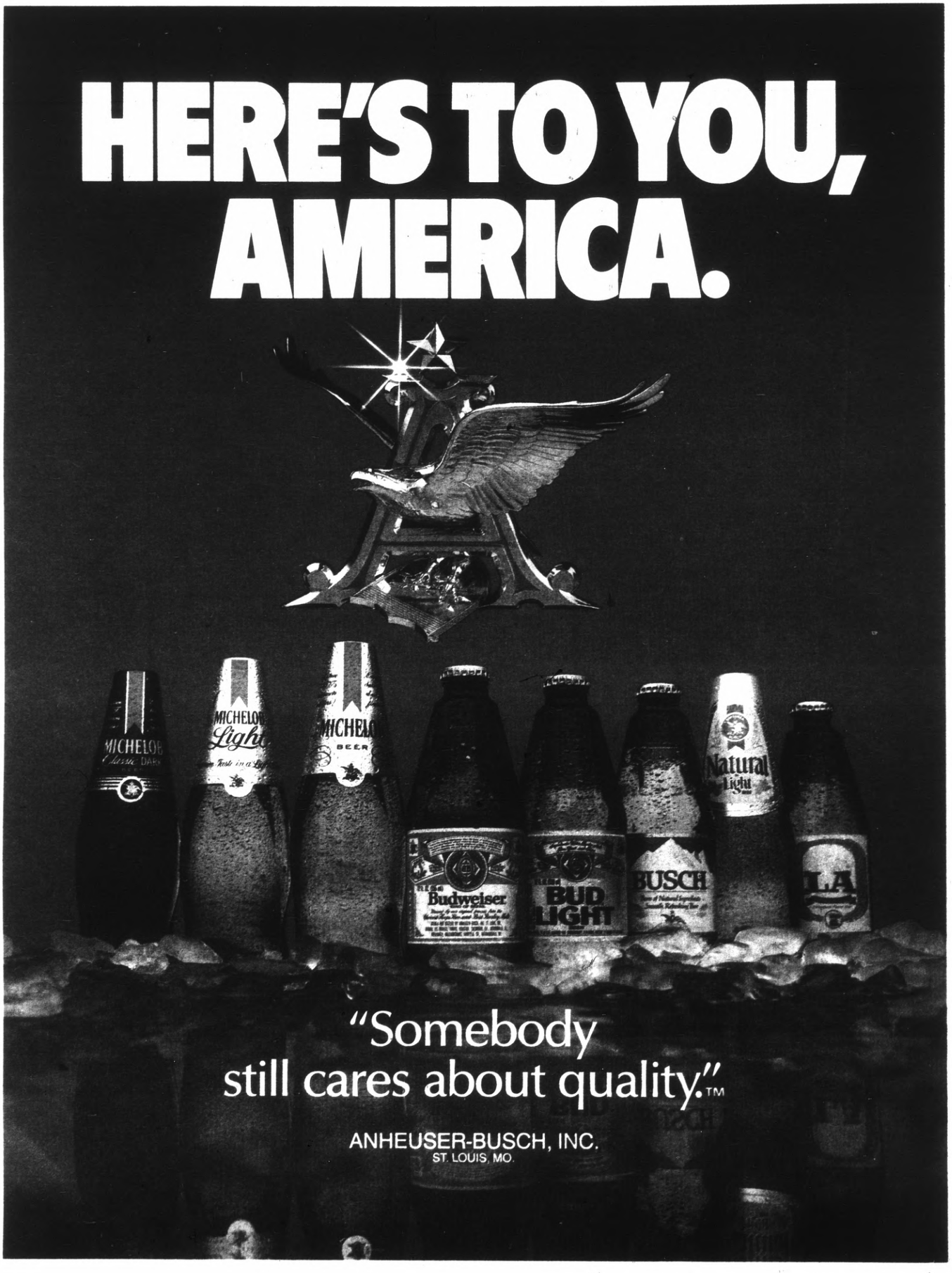

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